BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
To whom all letters on business must be addressed.
JAS. FULTON, Editor.... A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

Terms of Subscription.
Weekly, one year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
Daily " " " " " 6 00
☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscrib ers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive he sixth copy gratis for one year.
All persons subscribing for this paper since the 29th of October, 1857, will have their papers discontinued on expiration of the time paid for. All former subscribers can come under this rule, if they desire to do so.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 16. WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 29, 1860. NO. 31.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.
One square, 1 insertion,..... 1 00
Do. do. 2 do..... 1 25
Do. do. 3 do..... 1 50
Do. do. 3 months without change,..... 4 00
Do. do. 6 do....do.....do..... 7 00
Do. do. 12 do....do.....do.....12 00
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Do. do. 12 do....do.....do.....25 00
☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside, charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.
☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

C. H. ROBINSON & CO.,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Office over J. A. Willard's Store. Entrance corner of Princess and Water Streets.
March 9, 1860.—158 ☞29.

MURRAY & BLANEY,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES. GENTS' FINE BOOTS OR GAITERS, made to measure
☞ The only house in the place that sells North Carolina work.
35 Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.
March 8th, 1860. 157-3t—29-1m

DENTISTRY.

A SMALL, D. D. S., Graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, offers his professional services to the people of Wilmington and surrounding country.
The Natural Teeth will be filled, cleaned and treated in the most thorough manner.
Artificial Teeth will be inserted in the best way.
Correcting the irregularities of the Teeth of children and youth will receive special attention, &c.
Office on Princess street, in the *Journal Building*, Wilmington, N. C.
March 15th, 1860. 28-3m

DENTISTRY.

DR. B. F. ARRINGTON,
A GRADUATE IN MEDICINE AND DENTISTRY, respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country, in the practice of Operative Dentistry and treatment of the various diseases of the mouth pertaining to the dental structure.
Particular attention will be given to the treatment of and regulating children's teeth.
Office and residence on Market Street, building formerly occupied by J. G. Wright, Esq., Wilmington, N. C.
Jan. 19th, 1860 21-3m*

F. M. BIZZELL, A. F. BIZZELL.
BIZZELL & CO.,
GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 29 North Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
March 8th, 1860 28-tf

JAMES STOKLEY. ALEX. OLDHAM.
STOKLEY & OLDHAM,
DEALERS IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Prompt attention given to the sale of *Cotton, Flour, Bacon* and other Country Produce.
Dec. 22d, 1859 17—

WALKER MEARES,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
No. 45 MARKET STREET.
A full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Hair Brushes, Paint Brusses, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, Landreth's Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand.
The attention of Physicians is especially called to the stock of Medicines, which are warranted as being pure.
November 25, 1859.

W. H. TURLINGTON,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Will give prompt and personal attention to all consignments of *SPIRITS TURPENTINE, ROSIN, TIMBER, COTTON, FLOUR*, and other country produce, either for sale or shipment.
My wharf and warehouses being conveniently located for the reception of produce, either by Railroad or River, enables me to make charges light.
REFERS TO
H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington
John Dawson, Pres't Branch Bank of N. C., Wilmington.
W. H. James, Cashier Branch Bank of Cape Fear, Raleigh.
Nov. 11th, 1859. 11-1y

C. POLVOGT,
UPHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER,
CORNER PRINCESS AND FRONT STREETS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Keeps always on hand and manufactures to order any article in the UPHOLSTERING LINE; also, a large assortment of PAPER HANGINGS, which are put up at short notice.
Nov. 11th, 1859 11—

WILLIAM J. PRICE,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Solicits the patronage of his country friends, and all others *engaged* in the Turpentine business.
☞ Office opposite No. 47, North Water street.
Nov. 24th, 1859. 1y

OWEN & YARBROUGH
HAVE THIS day entered into Co-partnership for the purpose of transacting the COMMISSION AND FORWARDING BUSINESS, in all its branches, in Wilmington, and will give prompt personal attention to all business entrusted to their care.
Liberal cash advances will be made on consignments of country produce.
☞ Office on North Water street, over H. VonGlahn's Store. JOHN W. OWEN.
O. S. YARBROUGH.
Wilmington, Oct. 20, 1859—8-1y.

EDWIN A. KEITH,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Offers his services to Planters as Factor or Agent for the sale of Cotton; will give his personal attention to the sale of Cotton.
His Commission for selling Cotton will be 50 cents per bale, no additional charge will be made. Cotton forwarded to New York for 10 cents per bale.
Oct. 4th, 1859.

T. M. SMITH, JOHN MCLAURIN.
SMITH & McLAURIN, MERCHANTS,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
REFER TO
JOHN DAWSON, Esq., Mayor.
E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank State N. C.
Oct. 7th, 1859. 6-tf

THOMAS W. PLAYER,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Office in M. McInnis' Store, North Water Street.
September 23, 1859—4-1y

EDWARD McPHERSON.
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 6 South Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Aug. 12th, 1859. 50-tf

ALDERMAN & BETTENCOURT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,
No. 32 NORTH WATER STREET.
☞ Orders for Goods accompanied by the cash, or from punctual customers solicited, and will receive prompt and faithful attention. [July 29, 1859.

A. E. HALL,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Lutterloh's Wharf, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Aug. 5th, 1859. 49-1y

ALLEN & CLARK,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND DEALERS IN LIME, Calcined Plaster, Hydraulic Cement, Hair, &c., &c.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Prompt personal attention given to consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton or other Country Produce, for sale or shipment. [April 1, 1859—31tf

JAMES O. BOWDEN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4, 1859.—[31-tf. WILMINGTON, N. C

ALFRED ALDERMAN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
Feb. 17th, 1860. 25-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

W. H. McRARY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water street, Wilmington, N. C.
REFERENCES:
H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do.
D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do.
J. G. Lash, " " " " " Salem, do.
J. Eli Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17]

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

JOS. HANKEY,
No. 31 East Lombard Street, Baltimore,
DEALER IN
OLD LOCOMOTIVES.
STEAMBOATS, ENGINES, BOILERS,
AND OTHER MACHINERY IN GENERAL,
Copper Brass, Lead, Iron, and other Metals,
HIDES AND PAPER STOCK, &c. &c.
Dec. 15th, 1859. 16-1y.

FANCY ARTICLES,
PATENT MEDICINES, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery, &c., always on hand, and for sale wholesale and retail, by
Feb. 16. W. H. LIPPITT, Druggis & Chemist.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS and INFLUENZA, IRRITATION, SORENESS, or any affection of the Throat CURED, the HACKING COUGH in CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, ASTHMA, CATARRH, RELIEVED by BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or COUGH LOZENGES.

"*A simple and elegant combination for* COUGHS, &c.
Dr. G. F. BIGELOW, Boston.
"*I recommend their use to* PUBLIC SPEAKERS."
Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, New York.
"*Most salutary relief in* BRONCHITIS."
Rev. S. SEIGFRIED, Morristown, Ohio.
"*Beneficial when compelled to speak, suffering from* COLD."
Rev. S. J. P. ANDERSON, St. Louis.
"*Effectual in removing Hoarseness and Irritation of the Throat, so common with* SPEAKERS *and* SINGERS."
Prof. M. STACY JOHNSON, LaGrange, Ga.
Teacher of Music, Southern Female College.
"*Great benefit when taken before and after preaching, as they prevent Hoarseness. From their past effect, I think they will be of permanent advantage to me.*"
Rev. E. ROWLEY, A. M.,
President Athens College, Tenn.
Sold by all Druggists, at 25 cents per box.
Also, BROWN'S LAXATIVE TROCHES, or *Cathartic Lozenges*, for *Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation, Headache, Bilious Affections*, &c.
Feb. 2nd, 1860. 23-3m

FEVER AND AGUE,
from which mankind suffer over a large part of the globe, is the consequence of a diseased action in the system, induced by the poisonous miasm of vegetable decay. This exhalation is evolved by the action of solar heat on wet soil, and rises with the watery vapor from it While the sun is below the horizon this vapor lingers near the earth's surface, and the virus is taken with it through the lungs into the blood. There it acts as an irritating poison on the internal viscera and excreting organs of the body. The liver becomes torpid and fails to secrete not only this virus, but also the bile from the blood. Both the virus and the bile accumulate in the circulation, and produce violent constitutional disorder. The spleen, the kidneys, and the stomach sympathize with the liver, and become disordered also. Finally, the instinct of our organism, as if in an attempt to expel the noxious infusion, concentrates the whole blood of the body in the internal excretories to force them to cast it out. The blood leaves the surface, and rushes to the central organs with congestive violence. This is the CHILL. But in this effort it fails.—Then the FEVER follows, in which the blood leaves the central organs and rushes to the surface, as if in another effort to expel the irritating poison through that other great excretory—the skin. In this also it fails, and the system abandons the attempt exhausted, and waits for the recovery of strength to repeat the hopeless effort another day. These are the fits or paroxysms of FEVER AND AGUE. Such constitutional disorder will of course undermine the health if it is not removed.
We have labored to find, and have found, an antidote,
AYER'S AGUE CURE,
which neutralizes this malarious poison in the blood, and stimulates the liver to expel it from the body. As it should, so it does *cure* this afflicting disorder with perfect certainty. And it does more, or rather does what is of more service to those subject to this infection. If taken in season it expels it from the system as it is absorbed, and thus keeps those who use it free from its attacks; keeps the system in health although exposed to the disease. Consequently it not only cures, but protects from the great variety of affections which are induced by this malignant influence, such as Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb, or Masked Ague, Periodical Headache, or Billious Headache, Billious Fevers, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Blindness, Toothace, Earache, Catarrh Asthma Palpitations, Painful Affections of the Spleen, Hysterics, Colic, Paralysis, and Painful Affections of the Stomach and Bowels, all of which, when arising from this cause, will be found to assume more or less the intermittent type. This "AGUE CURE" removes the cause of these deraugements, and cures the disease.
This it accomplishes by stimulating the excretories to expel the virus from the system; and these organs by degrees become habited to do this their office of their own accord.—Hence arises what we term *acclimatation*. Time may accomplish the same end, but often life is not long enough, or is sacrificed in the attempt, while this "AGUE CURE" does it at once, and with safety. We have great reasons to believe this is a surer as well as safer remedy for the whole class of diseases which are caused by the miasmatic infection, than any other which has been discovered; and it has still another important advantage to the public, which is, that it is cheap as well as good.
PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL
has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS,
FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A PURGATIVE MEDICINE.
FOR COSTIVENESS;
FOR THE CURE OF DYSPEPSIA;
FOR JAUNDICE;
FOR THE CURE OF INDIGESTION;
FOR HEADACHE;
FOR THE CURE OF DYSENTERY;
FOR A FOUL STOMACH;
FOR THE CURE OF ERYSIPELAS;
FOR THE PILES;
FOR THE CURE OF SCROFULA;
FOR ALL SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS;
FOR THE CURE OF RHEUMATISM;
FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN;
FOR THE CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINT;
FOR DROPSY;
FOR THE CURE OF TETTER, TUMORS AND SALT RHEUM;
FOR WORMS;
FOR THE CURE OF GOUT;
FOR A DINNER PILL;
FOR THE CURE OF NEURALGA;
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.
They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.
Price 25 cents per box; five boxes for $1.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.
Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.
All our Remedies are for sale by H. McLinn, Wilmington; Lucas & Moore, Goldsboro'; F. C. Duffy, Newbern; S. J. Hinsdale, Fayetteville; Williams & Haywood, Raleigh; M. A. & C. A. Santos, Norfolk, and by all druggists.
Jan. 4th, 1860 102-laweow—19-eowly

PAINTS—PAINTS.
PURE WHITE LEAD;
" Snow White Zinc;
" White Gloss Zinc;
Linseed Oil, Varnish, Patent Dryers, &c. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 16. Druggist & Chemist.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.
THE SUBSCRIBERS, having accepted the agency for the sale of E. WHITMAN & Co.'s celebrated AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND HORSE-POWERS, are prepared to furnish the same at shortest notice, at *Baltimore prices*, adding Freight and Exchange.
Circulars containing full list of articles, with prices, may be had on application to ELLIS & MITCHELL.
Wilmington, N. C., March 21, 1860.—8-1y*

WILMINGTON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP,
FRONT STREET, (BELOW MARKET STREET,)
Wilmington, N. C.
L. A. HART & JOHN C. BAILEY, PROPRIETORS,
BRASS AND IRON CASTINGS, finished or unfinished; new Machinery made and put up; old Machinery overhauled; all kinds of Patterns, Ornamental and Architectural; will supply Drafts of all kinds of Machinery and Mill Work generally.
All work warranted to be as represented. Orders respectfully solicited.
Also Turpentine Stills and Copper Work in all its branches.
November 11th, 1859—11-1y.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED have this day entered into a Co-partnership under the name and style of FOYLES & GALLOWAY, for the purpose of carrying on the GROCERY BUSINESS in all its various branches, in the town of Wilmington, and would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage. DANIEL M. FOYLES.
CHARLES M. GALLOWAY.
January 2, 1860. 29-tf

NOTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED having been elected Inspector of Naval Stores, hereby solicits a share of public patronage, and promises that he will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his hands.
JNO. M. HENDERSON.
Wilmington, N. C., March 14th, 1860 29-1y*

PAINTS AND OILS.
10,000 LBS. Pure White Lead;
5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc;
500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish;
500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil;
50 bbls. " " dry assorted;
10 " Spanish Brown;
5 " Venetian Red;
5 " Yellow Ochre;
5 " Linseed Oil;
5 " Lard Oil;
2 " Best Sperm Oil;
300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry;
200 " " Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Oct. 2—5-tf Druggist & Chemist.

For Sale and to Let.

LAND FOR SALE.
I OFFER THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LANDS for sale: 80 acres in that famous rich Swamp, known as Gum Swamp, 8 or 10 miles East of Elizabethtown, Bladen Co. Also, several tracts on Moore's Creek, 500 acres in all, excellent for making Turpentine, Tar and Ton Timber; 7 or 800,000 feet of large Timber can be cut on these lands, convenient to a water course The distance to haul is from a ¼ to 1½ miles, near a main road; 40 acres of Swamp—balance is stiff land with clay sub-soil, well suited to raising Cotton, Corn, Potatoes, &c. On the land is a new TWO STORY DWELLING, with necessary out-houses, fine neighborhood. Also, 8 ½ acre Lots in that thriving village—Point Caswell, on Black River. About 20,000 barrels are hauled there annually—a great chance for a distiller, as there is none in operation there now. No better place for merchandising in Eastern North Carolina.
The above lands will be sold on very reasonable terms, on long credit.
Address CHS. W. MURPHY.
Moore's Creek, New Hanover co., N. C. 28-2m*

LANDS FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale 2,500 ACRES OF LAND, situated South of and immediately on the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, 22 to 24 miles from Wilmington. Their advantages in regard to health, soil, timber, summer and winter range for stock, with the natural advantages and small expense of draining, cannot be excelled in the State. Having more land than I can use I am offering them at a lower price per acre than any in this section. These lands are pronounced by judges to be fine cotton lands. Persons wishing to examine the said lands will please address me at Westbrooks Post Office, Bladen county, N. C., stating the time they will be at Maxwell's Depot, on said road, and I will meet them there and show them the lands. Those wishing to know anything concerning them before visiting will write, and I will answer them immediately. J. A. ROBESON.
Ashwood, Bladen County, N. C., Feb. 24. 27 tf

FOR SALE,
BY MERRIMAN & NEWBURY.
20 BBLS. PLANTING POTATOES;
2,000 lbs. RICE;
50 bbls. Wachovia Mills and Fayetteville FLOUR;
5 hhds. new crop MOLASSES;
3 " old " good;
100 CAST PLOUGHS—Nos. 6, 16, 11, 50, 60.
50 wrought-iron " Bager Broon Pattern—$3 75.
30 Casteel " Nos. 10, 11, 50, 60.
20 bbls. WHITE WHISKEY, (extra)
Coffee, Sugar, Pot and Earthenware, and all other kinds of goods usually kept for sale by merchants. Our spring goods are daily expected. Give us a call. We will sell you at small profits. Bacon & Corn, Chickens and Eggs, taken in exchange. Cash paid for Turpentine.
Magnolia, N. C., March 1, 1860.—27-2m.

FOR SALE.
THAT VALUABLE RICE PLANTATION within two miles of Wilmington, known as
SUMMER HILL,
Containing about 300 *ACRES OF RICE LAND*, 180 of which are under bank and ditch, and 1,100 *ACRES OF UPLAND*, part covered with Pine. A fine Vegetable Garden upon the tract of six acres, yielding a handsome income. There are upon the premises a small dwelling house, an excellent barn, thrasher carried by steam, negro houses, and all necessary out houses.
Terms accommodating. For further particulars, apply to D. PIGOTT, Broker and Auct'r.
Feb. 2nd, 1860. 141-1t—27-tf

VALUABLE FARMING AND TURPENTINE LANDS FOR SALE.
IMMEDIATELY on the North Eastern Railroad, at Bonneau's Depot, thirty-seven miles from the city of Charleston. Tract of LAND contains about TWO THOUSAND ACRES, two hundred cleared, about 400 acres PINE, OAK AND HICKORY LAND, and the balance well timbered PINE LAND.
The PLANTING LANDS AND RESIDENCE are situated one mile from Bonneau's Depot. The dwelling is a very comfortable HOUSE, with six rooms, Kitchen, good Servants' Houses, Barn, Stables, Carriage House, 8 or 10 Negro Houses—all framed buildings. The Pine Lands extend to Bonneau's Depot. Any one wishing to purchase, will apply to GEO. J. W. McCALL,
Feb. 23—26-2m* at Darlington C. H., S. C.

LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale *six hundred acres of well timbered Piney Land*, situated between Colley and South river, in Bladen County. Persons wishing to purchase will please call on the Subscriber, or address him at Black River Chapel, N. C. E. J. ANDERS.
Feb. 23rd, 1860. 26-6t

TO PLANTERS AND GARDENERS.
THE SUBSCRIBERS offer for sale 60,000 barrels of Poudrette, made by the Lodi Manufacturing Company, in lots to suit purchasers. This article is in the twentieth year of its introduction into this country, and has outlived fertilizers of every other description, for the following reasons:
1st. It is made from the night soil of the City of New York, by the L. M. Co., who have a capital of over $100,000 invested in the business, which is at risk should they make a bad article.
2d. For corn and vegetables it is the cheapest, neatest and handiest manure in the world, it can be placed in direct contact with the seed, forces and ripens vegetation two weeks earlier, prevents the cut worm, *doubles* the *crop*, and is *without disagreeable odor*. Three dollars worth or two barrels is all sufficient to manure an acre of corn in the hill. PRICE—1 bbl. $2.—2 bbls. $3 50,—5 bbls. $8, and over 6 bbls. $1 50 per bbl., delivered free of cartage to vessel or railroad in New York City.
A pamphlet cotaining every information, and certificates from farmers all over the United States, who have used it from two to seventeen years, will be sent free to any one applying for the same.
GRIFFING BROTHERS & CO.,
60 Courtlandt Street, New York.
Feb. 16. 25-2m

LAND FOR SALE.
150 ACRES OF LAND in Sampson County, adjoining the lands of E. Gregory, widow Gavin, A. J. Daniel, and B. Pigford. There is a fine chance to improve the production of the land, as there is a marl bed of excellent quality on the cleared portion; it is also well adapted for corn or cotton, and would produce well with guano or plaster. There are also a few turpentine trees on the premises. Mr. E. Waters will show the lands to any person when called upon. Terms made to suit purchasers. Apply to W. R. BELL, Warsaw, N. C.
Feb. 2nd, 1860. 23-3m*

LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING DETERMINED TO GO SOUTH, offers for sale his *PLANTATION* and *LANDS*, in New Hanover County, 13 miles below Wilmington, consisting of 2,000 acres, more or less, fronting on the Cape Fear River upwards of two miles, running thence to the Sea, including Sound and Banks. There are two tasks of Tupentine Boxes cut, and Pines enough for five or six more tasks. Wood, both Oak and Pine, in abundance—quite a quantity of Mill Timber might be cut, and all convenient to the water. Some two hundred acres of Marsh and Swamp Land, might be converted into a Rice Farm. The attention of persons wishing to embark in the culture of the Grape, is particularly invited.
On the premises are about 150 acres cleared land; quite a number of fruit trees; a small dwelling house and other necessary buildings, including negro houses.
To any person possessed of a sufficient force, this place offers facilities for making money rarely met with.
A further description is useless. Come and see for yourself. A bargain may be had, and no mistake.
J. G. PICKETT.
Sept. 30th, 1859. 5-tf

VALUABLE WARSAW PROPERTY FOR SALE.
AS I HAVE CHANGED MY BUSINESS, I offer for sale the HOUSE AND LOT where I now live.
Also seven acres of improved LAND, suitable to go with the above premises.
The Buildings are all new, and front on the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road. There is an excellent Garden and requisite fixtures.
There is two schools in the village—Male and Female.—The place is considered one of the most healthy in the State.
The furniture will be sold with the House, if desired.
Persons wishing to purchase a desirable residence would do well to call as early as possible, as I am determined to sell.
Terms will be made easy. N. FREDERICK.
Warsaw, Duplin Co., N. C., Jan. 12, 1860—20 3m.

PLANTATION FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his PLANTATION, situated within three miles of the village of Lillington, [formerly Long Creek] one mile from the county road, and seven miles from the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad.
The tract of Land contains six hundred acres, two hundred of which is good farming land; about seventy acres of this latter is cleared. Four hundred acres of the tract is said to be as good Turpentine forest as there is in the country.
Any person wishing to purchase would do well to apply at an early day. Terms moderate. For further information apply to H. McALLISTER.
January 26th, 1860—22-tf.

GROUND PEA LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER being desirous to change his business, offers for sale a valuable TRACT OF LAND containing from eight to nine thousand acres, of which from three to four thousand acres are well adapted to the raising of Ground Peas. There are also on the tract some four hundred acres of swamp land of which about eighty are cleared and highly productive.
The improvements are of the best character. For terms, which will be made very accommodating, apply to D. W. JORDAN,
Little River, S. C.
July 8th, 1859 45-tf

HAIL COLUMBIA! THE SOUTH FOREVER!
THE SUBSCRIBER is now in market for a number of LIKELY NEGROES, for which he is determind to pay the highest prices. Persons having such property to dispose of, will do well to call on me soon, or address me at Clinton, N. C. B. C. BARDEN.
Feb. 9th, 1860 24-3m*

For Sale and to Let.

PLANTATION FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his PLANTATION, situated in Duplin county, about three miles West of Kenansville, on the Fayetteville road, containing 780 ACRES.
The improvements consist of a good DWELLING, and every necessary out-building. About THREE HUNDRED ACRES are under cultivation and in good farming condition.
The neighborhood is good, and schooling facilities unsurpassed.
Persons wishing to purchase, are requested to call and view the premises and judge for themselves.
G. A. McCLAMMY.
March 22, 1860. 30-9m*

VALUABLE CAPE FEAR PLANTATION FOR SALE.
I OFFER FOR SALE MY LANDS lying in Bladen county, on the East side of the Cape Fear River, about half a mile above White Hall Ferry, and containing NINETEEN HUNDRED ACRES, more or less, of which about ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACRES are under cultivation. Of the whole amount, about FOUR HUNDRED ACRES are SWAMP LAND AND RIVER BOTTOM; the balance PINE LANDS, upon which there are four tasks of BOXES.
The improvements are a comfortable Dwelling House, with the necessary out-buildings, good Well of Water, etc.
The above valuable property, if not previously disposed of, will be offered at public sale at Elizabethtown, on Monday, May 7th, 1860, at 11 o'clock, A. M., being Monday of Bladen County Court.
Any person wishing to purchase, can see the property and learn the terms, etc., by application to the subscriber on the premises. If disposed of at public sale, the terms will be made known at sale. J. B. SIMPSON.
Bladen county, March 15th, 1860. 29-8t*

Legal Notices.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
SAMPSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—February Term, 1860.
Enoch B. Carr, and wife Louisa, George Hobbs, Fanny Hobbs, and Susan C. Carr, James C. Carr, George W. Carr, Thomas R. H. Carr, and Amsey Carr, by their Guardian, Benjah G. Carr, vs. James King, Administrator of Curtis Hobbs, deceased, a d Amsey Hobbs and James C. Hobbs: Petition for distribution.
IT APPEARING TO THE SATISFACTION of the Court, that Amsey Hobbs and James C. Hobbs, two of the defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is, therefore, ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks successively, in the Wilmington Journal, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton, on the third Monday of May next, and answer or demur to said petition, the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and heard *ex parte* as to them.
Witness, John R Beaman, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Clinton, on the third Monday of February, A. D., 1860. [Pr adv. $5 62.] J. R. BEAMAN, Cl'k.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
BLADEN COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—February Term, 1860.
John A. McDowell vs. Griffith J. McMillan. } Original Attachment levied on Land.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not within the limits of this State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot reach him: It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six consecutive weeks, notifying the defendant to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held in Elizabethtown, on the first Monday in May next, and replevy, or the Justices' judgment will be made absolute and final, and an order issue for the sale of the land levied on.
Witness, A. K. CROMARTIE, Clerk of our said Court, at office in the town of Elizabethtown, the first Monday in February, A. D. 1860. A. K. CROMARTIE, Clerk.
March 8th, 1860. (Pr. adv. $5 62.) 29-6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
Owen Fennell, *et al.*, vs. Margaret A. Devane, *et al.* } In Equity.
IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Master, upon the affidavit of Owen Fennell, that Nicholas D. Fennell, a defendant in this case, is a non-resident of the State of North Carolina. It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the "Wilmington Journal," for twenty days, notifying the said Nicholas D. Fennell of the filing of complainant's bill, and commanding him to appear at the next Term of this Court, then to plead, answer, or demur to said bill, or the same will be heard *ex parte* as to him.
Teste, A. M. WADDELL, C. M. E.
March 14, 1860.—29-20d.

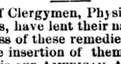
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
DUPLIN COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—January Term, 1860.
William Brice, vs. Frank Brice. } Original Attachment, levied on Defendant's Real Estate.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant has left the State, so that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him; it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, a newspaper printed in the town of Wilmington, in this State, notifying the said Frank Brice to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Kenansville, on the third Monday in April, A. D., 1860, and defend this suit, or judgment final will be rendered against him.
Witness, John J. Whitehead, Clerk of said Court, at office, the third Monday of January, 1860.
JOHN J. WHITEHEAD, Clerk.
Feb. 16. [pr. adv. $5 62.] 26-6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
BRUNSWICK COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law—Fall Term, 1859.
Robert R. Clemmons, vs. Elizabeth Clemmons, } Petition for Divorce.
IT appearing to the Court that Elezabeth Clemmons, the defendant in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State, it is ordered that publication be made according to law, commanding the said defendant to be and appear before the Judge of the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Brunswick, at the Court House in Smithville, on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, or the same will be heard exparte, and judgment taken pro confesso.
Witness, Philip Prioleau, Clerk of said Court, at office, this 8th day of February, 1860.
P. PRIOLEAU, Clerk.
Feb. 23. [pr. adv. $5 62] 26-6w

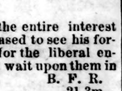
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
DUPLIN COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—January Term, 1860.
William Brice, vs. John Brice. } Original Attachment, levied on Defendant's Real Estate.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant has left the State, so that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him; it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, a newspaper printed in the town of Wilmington, in this State, notifying the said John Brice to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Kenansville, on the third Monday in April, A. D., 1860, and defend this suit, or judgment final will be rendered against him.
Witness, John J. Whitehead, Clerk of said Court, at office, the third Monday of January, 1860.
JOHN J. WHITEHEAD, Clerk.
Feb. 17. [pr. adv. $5 62.] 26 6w

Schools.

MAGNOLIA COLLEGE.
THE FIRST SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL will commence on the 2nd Monday in December next, and continue 20 weeks. Magnolia is a village of recent growth, and is proverbial for health. It is situated on the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road, about midway between Wilmington and Goldsboro', and contains a number of handsome and tastefully arranged residences, a large and well constructed Church, (M. E.,) and three good stores. As evidence of the liberality, enterprise, and intelligence of the citizens, they have erected a College building at a cost of six or seven thousand dollars. This building is located at a sufficient distance from the railroad and depot, to be out of reach of the noise and excitement produced by the passing of the trains. The Male and Female departments will be conducted separately, in different apartments, conveniently fitted up for that purpose in the College. The studies pursued in both departments will be such as are best calculated to develope the minds of the pupils; and the instruction in all cases, will be thorough. Particular attention will be paid to the moral training of pupils. In the Male department, students will be prepared to enter the Freshman class at the University. The course of instruction pursued in the Female department will embrace all the branches, both solid and ornamental, usually taught in the best Female Seminaries.
Rates in Male Department,.....$ 8, 12, 16 and $20.
" " Female " ..... 8, 12 and $16.
Extra in the Female Department, Modern and Ancient Languages, each..... 5.
Music on the Piano, with use of Instrument, 20.
Painting at the usual rates.
Board in the best families, including everything, $8 per month.
P. C. SHAW, Principal of Male Department.
REBECCA SHAW, " " Female "
Duplin county, Nov. 21st, 1859 15-tf

SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTORY.

EVERY VARIETY OF SADDLES, Harness, Bridles, Whips and Trunks, Harness, Band, String and Sole-Leather, Calf-Skin, Lining, &c.; all kinds of Oil, Coach Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, &c. Infallible Condition Powders for diseased Horses and Cattle; every description of Bitts, Spurs, Coach Trimmings, &c., &c. The largest stock in the State, and sold wholesale or retail, at the lowest New York prices.
☞ Harness and Saddles manufactured to order, and repaired. JAMES WILSON,
No. 5 Market-st., near the wharf.
Jan. 5.—19-1y Wilmington, N. C.

General Notices.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE SUBSCRIBER having re-opened the "UNION HOTEL," in Kenansville, would be pleased to have his friends and the public generally to give him a call, as no pains will be spared to make his guests comfortable.
PATRICK MERRITT.
Feb. 9th, 1860. 24-2m

DISSOLUTION.
THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of RINALDI & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the partners are authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.
B. F. RINALDI.
C. H. ROBINSON

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1860.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR,

HON. JOHN W. ELLIS,

OF ROWAN COUNTY.

☞ See supplement this week. We give Gov. Ellis' Speech in full, with other important and interesting matter. The regular issue of the *Journal* has also received our earnest attention; we trust both will be found worthy that of our patrons. Circulate the documents.

Ad Valorem—Our Constitution and Revenue System.

Prior to the meeting of either the Democratic or Opposition State Conventions, we paid some attention to the agitation then existing in certain quarters, looking to an alteration in the Constitution of the State as one of the steps towards an important change in the basis upon which our revenue is raised. Our position with regard to this matter is not in any respect different from what it had previously been; we are the recipients of no new inspiration—we are converts to no new-fangled ideas of mere availability. We simply resume the discussion of this question at the point where we left it off a few weeks since. We may regret that some of those who cordially agreed with us in regarding this movement as dangerous and impolitic during the last session of the Legislature, have since, at the mere beck of party leaders, and in the vain hope of office, been content to eat their own words and falsify their own votes as recorded on the Journals of that Legislature. We may look with amazement upon the spectacle of a leading and central Opposition party organ at the seat of Government performing a political summerset worthy of the most accomplished acrobat, but we must regard with more than amazement the spectacle of a Gubernatorial candidate of the same party, entering upon the coming canvass with such a record as must create a suspicion of the sincerity of his present professions, or grave doubts of his stability and trustworthiness in *any* political position he may assume, or any opinion he may express.

With these gyrations and tergiversations, however, we have now little to do, and our present object in calling attention to them is simply that our readers may judge of the character of the movement by which this exciting topic was introduced, at this time, and none other, into the arena of political discussion in our State—was introduced precisely at the time, when, if ever, anything calculated to disturb the existing harmony between classes and sections in North Carolina ought to have been sedulously avoided. For we contend that the time was, of all others, the most singularly inopportune. It was as though a nation threatened with foreign invasion should, instead of postponing her internal disputes and concentrating her forces, voluntarily choose to weaken herself with intestine broils. It is strange too, that this dangerous agitation should have been made a party issue by a class of politicians who are fond of talking of conservatism. To *such* conservatism the Democratic party lays no claims. As little does that party desire to evince its sincerity and consistency by sending forth, as the apostle of any such new revelation, a gentleman whose eyes were closed to its beauties until enabled to discern them by the strong light cast upon them by the resolutions of the opposition Convention, to say nothing of his own nomination for the office of Governor.

It might be suggested, and we must confess the suggestion would neither be very uncharitable nor devoid of a strong appearance of reason, that the action of the opposition leaders had its motive in the desire to take advantage of some peculiar circumstances apparently affecting the unity of the Democratic party at the centre. It might be thought, and it *is* thought, that but for the hope held out of slipping into office through the help of Democratic difficulties upon this question of a change of the constitutional basis of taxation, the opposition leaders would not have had their eyes opened to the beauties of *ad valorem* now or hereafter. We trust that Democrats and others will understand this matter and not fall blind dupes into this most transparent snare.

An adroit lawyer will seldom be found without some plausible escape from such a dilemma as that in which Mr. Pool is placed, but there is a secret consciousness, both on the part of the speaker and of his auditors, that must render such special pleading as he must use, an uphill business. With Governor Ellis the case is different. He will have no new doctrines to advance—he will speak his own views—views deliberately entertained and not suddenly—almost miraculously—revealed by the magic of a nomination.

It may be as well, before going farther into the consideration of this matter that we should devote a brief space to an examination and statement of the position of the Democratic party upon this subject of taxation. It is a misapprehension or misrepresentation of that position to say that the Democratic party proposes to apply the system of a uniform *ad valorem* to every class of persons or property save and except negroes.—The object of the Democratic party is to equalize, as far as may be, the *burdens* of taxation; and all experience has shown that no unbending rule will ever effect that object. Necessaries are, under no wise government, taxed as luxuries; neither does any prudent government fail to recognize the wisdom of that policy which, in adjusting taxation, avoids, as far as possible, anything calculated to clog the productive energies of the State, or arrest the developement of its resources. We ask any person to go upon the line of any of our roads in course of construction and see for himself what labor is employed in that construction—what labor is loudly demanded for our *developement*. We ask any man to take a walk along our wharves and see the products arriving there for exportation, and then enquire where these products came from, and by what labor they were mainly made;—the naval stores, the cotton, the rice, the pea nuts, the timber and lumber, etc., which go to make up the six millions or more of exports from Wilmington, and the other millions from Newbern and the North Counties. He will find that slave labor is not merely capital, but a great, active, productive element, sending produce to our marts, finding cargoes for our shipping, giving employment to our merchants and vitality to our business communities.

In illustration of this we quote from our annual table, the following statement of the exports of the principal articles shipped from the port of Wilmington during the year ending Dec. 31st, 1859. We do not say that these articles are exclusively slave products, but every person who knows anything about the matter, knows to how great an extent they are so:—

Articles.	Coastwise	Foreign.
Spirits Turpentine, bbls	137,740	9,471
Crude do. do.	66,797	12,717
Rosin, do.	555,636	22,881
Tar, do.	40,255	855
Pitch, do.	7,174	1,065
Flour, do.	3,125	32
Timber, P. P. feet,	101,163	33,500
Lumber, do. do.	6,074,704	12,368,806
Shingles,		2,531,570
Staves,	100	
Pea Nuts, bushel,	108,656	
Cotton, bales,	18,902	
Do. Sheeting, bales,	1,574	
Do. Yarn, do.	1,375	
Do. Waste, do.	66	
Do. Warp, do.	105	
Newspaper, bundles,	1,251	
Wool, bales,	1	
Rice, clean, casks,	258	10
Do. rough, bushel,	130,502	
Wheat, bushel,	54,453	

Let our enquiring friend go a little farther and he will find that the drafts drawn against the shipments of these products form that exchange which enables us to sustain our currency and pay for the goods we get from abroad. This is the case also at points far west of this. Enquire at the bank of Charlotte, or Wadesboro', or Yanceyville. And these productions already referred to are mostly the results of a kind of labor in which white men do not willingly engage. They furnish the means with which to purchase the products of skilled labor, and, from a pretty general knowledge of the different sections of the State we can truly say that to the industrious and enterprising white man without capital, the chances of remunerative employment, and of eventually acquiring property, are decidedly better in the largely slaveholding sections than in the comparatively non-slaveholding.

We have thus shown that slave labor is not to be regarded merely as capital, but also as a great labor-power required for development and production—that it is intimately connected with our commerce, with our currency and with our credit, and that it furnishes the means wherewith to purchase the products of the skilled labor of the ingenious white man. Surely, in adjusting taxation, true policy, an enlightened regard for the interests of the State, would seem to indicate that this labor-power should rather be regarded as industry than as mere capital—that nothing should be done to drive it away; that paying, as it now does, a poll tax four and a half times higher than any other labor, might be regarded as a sufficient discrimination to mark its compound character of property as well as personal service. It should also be borne in mind that the black poll is subject to a poor tax—a school tax—a tax for the deaf and dumb and insane asylums, from none of which taxes can any benefit be derived by the negro or his owner.

The tendency of this labor is to leave this State as well as Virginia for a more profitable field of operations farther to the South and South-West. This single class of emigration flourishes as no contemptible item in the passenger receipts of our Railroads.

Recently, the attention of our farmers has been turned in the direction of cotton—a disposition has been shown to remain at home—reclaim our own swamps, renew our lands exhausted by improper tillage—retain our population and polititical power, and increase our wealth and comfort. Is this the time which sound policy would point out as the most fitting one to change the very fundamental law of the State in order to withdraw the protection, or rather, the constitutional guarantee against imposition upon that class of labor so necessary for the accomplishment of the objects above referred to—objects the attainment of which every one truly devoted to the interests of the State must so earnestly desire.

But it is contended that all property should pay an equal per centage upon its value for the protection it receives from the State. Waiving, for the present, all arguments founded upon Constitutional compromise, plighted faith and the sanctity of contracts, we must see that even then this argument is far from meeting the case or sustaining the positions of the advocates of a change in the Constitution. Its apparent equity has little extent and less force. Of the $633,432 97, constituting the "Aggregate Amount of State Taxes derived from the various Subjects of Taxation in the State," during the fiscal year ending 30th September 1859, every man knows that fully $500,000 or more, was required to be raised for other purposes than those of protection to persons or property—that fully that sum was raised for the purpose of paying interest upon the State debt incurred for the construction of works of Internal Improvement in North Carolina. Now these works were constructed with the view of affording to different sections of the State avenues to market—means of disposing of their products and receiving goods, wares, and merchandise in return. In many cases lands have been pretty largely enhanced in value by the facilities afforded by railroads, but a little reflection will show that the effects of the developement of resources by these improvements have been little, if at all, felt in the enhancement of the value of negro property, and this for an obvious reason:—The high price of negro property depends upon causes outside of the State, and with which movements here have little to do. Negroes have gone up totally independent of the causes that might operate to raise the price of real estate, for in fact so far from any demand in North Carolina, occasioned by railroads, affecting the price of negroes within her borders, that price has depended upon and waited for the demand elsewhere, and indeed in no year do we recollect when negroes have not been carried South on account of the higher money value there attached to them. Really if negroes are to be regarded simply as capital and not at all as an industrial power—as property and not at all as persons, it would be difficult to see what benefit they, as property, could derive from the expenditures made for the benefit of real estate, since a higher market was open out of the State totally independent of local causes at home. Not so with land—no man could carry *that* off. Common sense shows that property so easily moved as negroes does not depend upon local causes or local improvements, as immoveable real estate must. Even admitting the argument founded upon equality of protection, it goes only one-sixth of the way, since in fact only about one-sixth of our present taxes are rendered necessary to meet the demands of protection, and in the other five-sixths, the amount raised for local developement, negro property, simply *as* property, must from its nature, have little or no concern, being nearly if not altogether beyond and above the operation of such developement.

We have so far regarded this matter merely as a question of political economy or pecuniary interest to the State. It has a moral as well as a political aspect.—It is a matter not alone of constitutional compromise, but even apart from that there are considerations of natural right involving the sanctity of contracts and the mutuality of obligations. It would have looked more like fair dealing had this change in the Constitution been broached *before* our present State debt had been contracted, or not broached until *after* it had been paid. Had the straightforward course been pursued at the proper time, the sections and interests now sought to be saddled with a proportion of the public debt for which they never bargained, might, perhaps have been more cautious, and projects that could not have succeeded without the aid of the representatives of the sections in question might and most probably would have remained in abeyance. It is a noticeable fact that the State is in already for pretty much all the debt her people will sanction for years, and indeed every penny of the existing or prospective obligations of the State had been incurred before the agitation was started for shifting a portion of one party's responsibilities for such debts and obligations on to the shoulders of others, contrary to the existing constitutional provision known to all at the time of contracting the debt, and understood and recognized by all as a part of the contract or mutual guarantee.

Without referring at all to the proceedings in the Convention of 1835 which adopted the present Constitution of the State, and submitted it to the people for ratification, the antecedents of that Convention—the understanding arrived at prior to its calling, and without which it could not have been called, satisfactorily establish the fact that that very Convention itself was a compromise between those sections of the State largely interested in slave labor and those less largely so interested. If this fact be disputed, which we feel assured it will be by no intelligent and candid person, the documentary evidence can be produced establishing it beyond the reach of controversy or denial.

This compromise being made—understood—recognized—known by all, how is it that the party that, from the first gloried in claiming for itself the title of the Internal Improvement party of North Carolina, and prided itself upon its liberality in voting to create debts for public improvements, never objected to the terms of that compromise—never found out, before going in debt, that it was their duty to "recommend a Convention of the people of the State to be called on the federal basis as early as practicable, for the purpose of so modifying the Constitution that every species of property may be taxed according to its value, with power to discriminate only in favor of the native products of our State and the industrial pursuits of her citizens," as the Opposition Convention suddenly found out on the 22d day of February, after our present large debt had been contracted? If debts were to be contracted, the known conditions of their payment, if to be altered at all, ought to have been altered *before* they had been contracted. To alter them afterwards is bad faith—it, in realtity, impairs the obligation of contracts, and destroys faith between man and man. We put the case to our fellow-citizens of the West—the extreme West, if you please—say the citizens of Buncombe or Macon or Cherokee or Ashe or Wilkes, who may desire State assistance to forward the construction of some work or works in which they are interested. This or that senator or commoner might be willing to vote for granting the required aid, willing to give the vote and influence of his county to the works in question, willing to pledge such county to her quota or proportion of the amount of taxes required; but if, after such aid has been given, such quota has been pledged, such debt has been incurred, that proportion is to be changed, an amount never bargained for is to be required, there is at once an end of all confidence—men will no longer vote, since they know not for what they vote, or to what burdens they commit themselves and their constituents. For ourselves, we are willing to be what is called liberal; we are willing to see the great works already begun pushed forward to completion just as soon as the means and credit of the State will admit. We appreciate the wants and respect the wishes of our western fellow-citizens, but we could not go for any appropriations to be made under one understanding, under one constitutional guarantee, if, before the debts created by these appropriations are paid, this constitutional guarantee is to be destroyed. How is it that the party most prominent in urging the State to contract her present debt, never, before doing so, discovered the injustice and inequality of one of the constitutional provisions which entered into the contract and must also enter into the terms of payment and assist in determining the proportion of obligation incurred by the parties contracting the debt? The fact is that that party assented to all these things, believed or affected to believe those things right, of which they now have or affect to have such a holy horror. Cannot any one see through the thing? It is a mere clap-trap,—a mere effort to get into power, stimulated by a hope called into existence by certain movements at the centre, already referred to. The *ad valorem* thunder, upon which the opposition convention relied, is mere stolen thunder, pilfered for a temporary purpose, and rattled like sheet iron at a theater, to make-believe. It will have served its end if it effects the election of Mr. Badger to the Senate, and gives offices to certain hungry expectants, even at the cost of disturbing the peace of the State and arraying sections and classes against each other to the mutual detriment of all.

That slave property or labor is somewhat unequally distributed in this State, will be apparent from a few facts, and a consideration of these facts will readily suggest why it was that certain sections of the State possessing the greater number of negroes, together with the smaller number of white persons, were anxious, before going into convention for a readjustment of the balance of power, to obtain such a guarantee as would assure them that the power so to be readjusted should not be made to bear oppressively upon the class of labor on which their prosperity so largely depended. This anxiety long deferred the holding of any Convention for remodeling the Constitution of the State, and admitting the West to that participation in public affairs to which her growing wealth and increasing population no doubt justly entitled her. That guarantee is contained in the provision of the Constitution which fixes the taxable *status* of slaves as persons, as polls, but makes them subject to a poll-tax which in practice amounts to four and a half times the amount of a similar tax collected from the same free white population, while in the benefits of certain taxes, as that for the poor, school, Insane Asylumn and Deaf and Dumb Institute, the slave population cannot participate.

Let us look at the distribution of slaves or slave labor. We refer to the census of 1850 from which we find that the following counties to wit: Anson, Beaufort, Bertie, Bladen, Brunswick, Camden, Caswell, Chowan, Craven, Cumberland, Currituck, Duplin, Edgecomb, Franklin, Gates, Granville, Halifax, Hertford, Hyde, Johnson, Jones, Lenoir, Martin, Mecklenburgh, Nash, New Hanover, Northampton, Onslow, Person, Pitt, Richmond, Robeson, Rockingham, Sampson, Wake, Warren, Washington and Wayne, with a white population of 261,282, contain a slave population of 205,026, leaving to the remaining counties a white population of 319,209, and a slave population of 83,522,—that is to say the counties enumerated contain three times as many slaves in proportion to white population as the other counties of the State do. It is evident, then, that this being the manner in which a particular class of labor is distributed, the burden of an increased ratio of taxation upon that labor must fall unequally and unjustly, since such burden would be imposed in the proportion of three to one upon the counties enumerated as compared with others. This unequal distribution of this class of labor also affords on the face of it, the reason for the anxiety of the slaveholding sections to have their labor protected from oppression on the part of sections with interests, comparatively speaking, different and with different *bases* of labor in certain departments. Neither can it be urged that these largely slaveholding sections do not already pay their full share of taxes into the Treasury of the State: the fact being, that they come within a fraction of paying two-thirds of all the public taxes of the State. We have examined the Comptroller's report carefully—have footed up the figures, and find it to be as we have stated.

This, then, is part of the exhibit—part of the showing presented by an examination of the position of the State viewed with reference to the distribution of a peculiar kind of industry. That industry we find to be so distributed that an attack upon it—an attempt to saddle it with a new and unbargained for proportion of responsibility—must fall with treble force upon some portions of the State from what it will do in others, and will tend to lay fresh burdens, and collect a larger proportion of taxes out of counties that, with not more than half the federal population, already pay within a fraction of two-thirds of the taxes of the State.

With additional taxation would come in due time, as the basis of representation now stands, additional power in the Senate, in which body the comparatively non-slaveholding counties would have but a feeble representation. What follows? What must be apparent to any one as the natural and inevitable consequence of the success of the present agitation for a Convention to revise the Constitution and make the proposed change in the basis of taxation? Why this. A demand for a change in the basis of representation—a substitution of the white basis for the present mixed one resting upon taxation and federal numbers. Then, indeed will the East find herself called upon to pay a largely enhanced proportion of the State taxes at the same time that she will in effect be required to give up all control over the appropriation or expenditure of the sums to which her means have been made so largely to contribute. Then, indeed, will sections now paying a large proportion of the revenues of the State find their industry deprived of constitutional guarantees and themselves of the political power necessary for the assertion and protection of their rights in the Legislature.

The Opposition doctors differ about the meaning of the new Latin-labelled nostrum from their political dispensatory. Speaking of *ad valorem*, the Raleigh *Register* says—"We shall soon have a system of equal and just taxation upon *all kinds of property*, and the towns of Wilmington, Newbern and Morehead City offer fine fields for the profitable employment of mercantile capital." The Fayetteville *Observer* plainly takes the ground that *ad valorem* mean taxing negroes, or rather so amending the Constitution as to be enabled to impose heavier taxes on that class of persons or property.—However, if the cry for perfect equality of taxation be anything but a humbug, its application is general, and applies to *every species of property*, as the *Register* claims that it does; and it will thus, under the specious pretext of equal taxation, cause the actual *burdens* of such taxation to fall where they will be felt most *unequally* and oppressively. The negro owner simply as a capitalist, can be but little affected, for if he hires out his negroes, he will be sure to make the hirer pay the taxes, whatever they may be. In that way the capitalist will not be the man to suffer. He can take them out of the State and sell them higher in Mississippi or Alabama; but the true burden will fall upon the farmer who desires to use such labor in the improvement and cultivation of the soil, or the contractor who hires such force to build our railroads, or the mechanic, or other man of moderate means who requires the labor of at least one servant in his family. It will cause these burdens to fall upon the now untaxed live stock and "plunder" of the mountain farmer, who has little money wherewith to meet the demands of the tax-gatherer; and might we not add, many hard-working men in the East too—farmers of limited means, whose whole capital upon which to depend for the support and education of their families is their own exertions in the management of some live stock, etc., now free.

To respect the compromises of the Constitution, founded alike upon sound policy and patriotic agreement—to maintain the plighted faith of the State and the obligation of contracts between its different parts and interests—to retain within the State labor so necessary for the development of her resources, the improvement of her lands, the credit of her currency, and the progress of her commerce—to bring the *burdens* of taxation to bear equally, not by any iron rule, but by an intelligent regard to the interest and the circumstances of the State and her people, these, and not any clap-trap issues, form the objects of the Democratic party. That the Revenue Bill of the last Legislature is perfect or near it, we do not not pretend; as we remarked on a former occasion, the tax on salaries and fees requires change—it requires to be done away with, so far as wages and incomes under a certain amount are concerned, and, indeed, the whole might well be spared. But if, instead of pulling together for practical reforms, the different sections of the State and the different interests of her people are to be arrayed against each other, we may bid farewell to any beneficial legislation for long years.

Our mercantile community ought to recollect that the *ad valoremites* in their platform stick in a proviso which will enable them to discriminate in favour of the native products of the State and industrial pursuits of her citizens—convenient and plausible words of patriotic sound, but which mean in fact that under the guise of this discrimination, goods brought into our seaboard and other towns from outside of the State may be discriminated against to any extent, and thus the merchant tax instead of being less, as some are fooled into thinking, would actually be greater. This idea of discrimination has kicked up the biggest sort of a fuss in Virginia, and threatens to drive off her merchants to Baltimore and elsewhere.

But we have already far exceeded our accustomed length, and no doubt exhausted the patience of our readers. We will hereafter review the positions of the Eastern and Western counties in regard to population, land, taxes, etc., for we have all the materials, and will produce the figures duly tabulated.

The Charleston Convention.

Prior to 1832 the machinery of Congressional caucuses was that mainly resorted to for bringing forward Presidential candidates. In 1824 that had been proved powerless to concentrate the votes of the Democratic party, and the result was something like what might be called a scrub-race, and the throwing of the election into the House, none of the candidates having received a majority of the votes of the electoral colleges.

Of the criminations and recriminations to which that election gave rise, it is not our object now to speak.—All know that John Q. Adams was chosen by the House though far from being elected by the people. In 1828 the party turned instinctively to Gen. Jackson and it required no formal nomination to mark him out as the central figure around which the party should rally—the leader under whose banner they should march to victory. Still less was any nomination required in 1832, since there were no opposing claims, and Gen. Jackson had the track by acclamation. The question was in regard to the Vice Presidency, and to decide that question a national Democratic Convention was held in Baltimore, over which body Hon. Wm. R. King, a native of Sampson county, presided. That assemblage marked the transition from the caucus to the Convention system, and it adopted the two-thirds rule—a rule which has prevailed in every Democratic Convention since, with a single exception, that which re-nominated Martin Van Buren in 1840. No Democratic candidate for the Presidency, nominated under the two-thirds rule, has ever been defeated by the opposition. The treachery of Martin Van Buren, and not the strength of the Whigs, defeated Gen. Cass.

Important and exciting as each of the seven Conventions already held may have been, and no doubt were, that about to assemble at Charleston draws to itself an interest greater in amount, and far more absorbing in character, than that attaching to any other merely political body which has ever assembled in the United States. To say that for months past the Democratic National Convention, even in prospect, has divided public attention with the Congress of the United States now in session, would be saying too little, rather than too much. The opinions, views and preferences of delegates to Charleston, have been subjected to the most rigid scrutiny, though not always stated with a full knowledge of the facts or a very careful regard to accuracy. We have been a good deal amused with the perfectly contradictory statements put forth in reference to the delegation from North Carolina.

Now that delegation, at least the eighteen members already chosen, is unpledged and uninstructed, and therefore free to act in such manner as may appear to it best, in view of all the facts of the case. North Carolina can support any good man fairly nominated upon an acceptable platform, and she can and will labor in favour of such nomination.

There are two many, too grave and too important national interests dependent upon the action of the Democratic Convention, to allow that action to be made subservient to the promotion of any merely personal ambition, or the advancement of any particular man or set of men, and we do trust that while delegates as men, may and perhaps must have their personal preferences, the representatives of all the States in Convention will agree to regard such preferences as secondary to the greater interests of the party, the maintainance of its principles and the success of its measures.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.—The Democratic Convention for the 7th district, was held at Charlotte on the 20th.—Wm. Lander, Esq., of Lincoln, and John Walker, Esq., of Mecklenburg, were elected delegates to the Charleston Convention; David Schenck, Esq., of Gaston, and H. B Hammond, Esq., of Anson, their alternates.—Junius A. Fox, Esq., of Mecklenburg, was chosen Elector.

Bulwer has said that "death often changes aversion into love." Certainly it does. We may have an antipathy to swine, and yet love pork and sausages.

Eleven Years.

Our paper this week being dated on the 29th March, reminds us that on that day eleven years ago, the present firm of Fulton & Price assumed control of the *Journal* newspaper, and the other business connected with the office.

That in those long years we may not have committed errors and been guilty of oversights, would be far too much for us to believe or hope. We are deeply conscious of our own shortcomings, and as deeply grateful for that kindness, which, spite of such short-comings, has been uniformly extended to us, and under which our business has grown to four-fold the extent it had in 1849.

Without arrogating too much to ourselves, we may be permitted to claim the position of pioneers in many of the movements which have tended to elevate the character of the press in North Carolina. The oldest of the Daily papers in the State, the *Journal* can mark with pleasure the prosperity of the many others which have since been started. Without boasting of our paper or circulation, we feel conscious that the *Journal* has held its own, and we can rejoice in its growing circulation and influence without the slightest feeling of jealousy towards others.

The pioneers also of telegraphic news, we are pleased to see that a more general spirit of enterprise has taken possession of the press of the State—that it occupies a better and more independent position than at any former period. We have marked the great improvement which our State papers have exhibited of late years, and have derived pleasure from the reflection that we may have had *some* influence, however little, in giving an impetus to this improvement.

For ourselves we are happy to say that our prospects are more encouraging than ever. Our subscription, both daily and weekly is larger than at any former time, and is growing more rapidly. So also is the general business of our office, and we are better prepared to meet the requirements of our customers. We have erected on Princess Street, between Front and Second, a building designed and fitted up expressly for our business, and certainly inferior to none in the Southern States. Our machinery and materials are in perfect order and efficiency, and we have just received an invoice of a large amount of new types now on their way. We are determined to have an establishment perfect in every respect.

The basement of our building is occupied by Mr. P. Heinsberger, book-binder, by whom ruling, binding, &c., are done promptly. The great public convenience of having a bindery here, first induced us to bring out the necessary materials, and to employ Mr. Heinsberger. Subsequently we disposed of the bindery to Mr. H. who carries it on himself, doing his work well and promptly and deserving patronage and encouragement.

The first door on the West of the principal story, *Journal* Building, leads up to the *Journal* printing office, and business and editorial rooms. The office next East of the entrance to the *Journal* office is occupied by Dr. A. Small, Dentist, who has fitted it up with every necessary convenience for the practice of his profession.—Dr. Small is a graduate of the Dental College, Baltimore.

The centre office is occupied by our clever young friend, T. W. Brown, Jr., Esq., Attorney at Law—that on the East, by H. L. Holmes, Esq., one of our oldest and most respected lawyers.

Thus we have law, dentistry, book-bindery, printing and newspaper business all in one building.

In eleven more years, who knows what may not have happened.

Duplin Superior Court.

The spring term of the Superior Court for Duplin county is held this week at Kenansville, His Honor Judge Howard, presiding.

Duplin is the first court of the circuit, and on Monday Judge Howard entered upon the discharge of his judicial duties. Though young in years and appearance, the Judge presides with dignity, and pushes forward business with as much despatch as a due regard for the impartial administration of justice will permit. His charge to the Grand Jury was lengthy and precise, as well as able. All with whom our Associate conversed were favorably impressed by the new Judge, and believe that he will make an excellent officer. We understand that there is no case of public importance to come before the Court at its present term.

By the way, our Associate came across a highly respectable family of four children—all boys—the oldest being about 21, whose combined length of *twenty-five feet three inches*, we think would be hard to beat. Their respective heights are 6 feet 7 inches, 6 feet 6 inches, 6 feet 2 inches, and 6 feet. How much they may yet grow is difficult to say, as even the oldest has hardly yet got his growth. A foot or so more may still be added to their aggregate height

It is almost unnecessary to say that the *Journal* is more and more sought after, the older it grows. We thank the people of Duplin for their kind support and flattering appreciation.

DIRECT FROM PORTO RICO, W. I.—We notice the arrival here of the Schooner A. S. Eells, direct from Mayaguez, Porto Rico, to Messrs. Hathaway & Co., with 154 hhds. prime and choice Porto Rico Sugar. This is the first cargo direct from Porto Rico for years and we trust it may be regarded as the opening or rather reopening of a valuable trade.

A TREAT IN STORE.—Messrs. Bissett & Birchett, of this city, the contractors for the branch of th eWilmington Railroad to Tarboro', and all of their employees, have a rich treat in store, we learn, from the citizen of Tarboro' on the 4th of July next. It is expected that the branch will be completed by that time, and on that day the one hundredth anniversary of the town of Tarboro' will transpire. It will be a glorious day for the thrifty and energetic population of that growing little boro', and one which is worthy of all honor, as well in view of its distinct events as in the double significancy it will bear to the citizens, as both a local and a national holiday. The above named gentlemen and their employees, we are told, will be invited to a grand barbecue, furnished by the citizens, and in the richest and most liberal manner. The ovation will reflect credit upon the citizens of Tarboro', and will doubtless be long and justly remembered from the associations and reminiscences it will kindle in the hearts of its participants.

Petersburg Express.

A slave boy named Barras was arrested in New Orleans on the 28th ult., charged with having disposed of $3,000 of his master's money without authority. The master, who was an old Frenchman, refused to allow the boy to be flogged, claiming that he was "too smart," and that he had done his business for him for thirty years.

GOOD APPOINTMENT.—We learn from the Hillsboro' *Recorder* that Thos. Ruffin, jr., Esq., the Solicitor for the Fourth Judicial Circuit, having resigned his office in consequence of ill health, Judge Bailey has appointed Thos. Settle, Esq., of Rockingham, to fill the vacancy.

No better appointment could have been made. Mr. Settle is one of the few young men of the age who merits the honors conferred.

We learn also, that a Special Term of the Court, for one week, was ordered to be held for Orange, to commence on the second Monday in June next, for the trial of cases on the civil docket.—*Raleigh Press.*

BURIED ALIVE.—Within a few months past, says the Albany (N. Y.) Knickerbocker, necessity has demanded that the German Lutheran Burial Ground, on the Bowery, should be stripped of its sacred rites as a sepulchre of the dead, and improved with dwellings for the living. Last week, while engaged in removing the coffins, the men came across one containing the body of a man named Wertz, who died and was buried some eighteen months since. From some cause or other, persons present, whether friends of the deceased or not we cannot say, were prompted to open the coffin. When they did so, imagine their surprise on beholding the body face downward, and the fingers of the man grappled in his hair. From this it is evident that Mr. Wertz had been buried alive, and in his agonies of distress, on becoming conscious of his entombment, had worked himself into the position above described.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 28, 1860.

Yesterday, the Senate discussed the bill for an increase in the pay of the Navy.

The House debated the Armory bill.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

PORTLAND, March 28th, 1860.

The Steamship *Bohemian* arrived here yesterday, with Liverpool telegraphic dates via Queenstown to the 15th inst.

Cotton was dull and the lower grades had declined, but the market for the better grades was generally without change.

Provisions were steady.

Consols closed at 94⅝ a 95.

The latest advices report that Sardinia had agreed by special treaty to cede Savoy to France.

Advices from Turin say that the Sardinian Army had been ordered to be placed on a war footing.

The Moores had attacked the Spanish encampments, but were repulsed with great loss.

LATER FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

NEW ORLEANS, March 28th, 1860.

Brownsville, Texas, dates to the 3d inst. have been received here. Four companies of American troops had crossed the river above Brownsville and took thirty prisoners—supposed to be a portion of Cortinas's band. The Americans have found an encampment on the Mexican side, where six companies were stationed at last accounts.

Explosion.

PHILADELPHIA, March 27th, 1860.

An explosion occurred in a coal mine near Hyde Park on yesterday, killing 15 or 20 persons, and wounding many others.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, March 28, 1860.

[*At the close yesterday.*]

Cotton dull. There is little enquiry and prices weak. Flour is declining; Wheat has a declining tendency and is nominal. Corn is firm at 70 a 78½c. Spirits Turpentine dull at 46½c. Rosin dull but prices unchanged. Rice 3⅞ a 4⅜ cents per lb.

FROM WASHINGTON.—*Washington, March 26th.*—The President was engaged with the Secretary of State for several hours to-day on business connected with Mexican affairs. The recent events in the Gulf occasion much solicitude in official quarters, as it is feared they may complicate us with foreign powers having large interests in that country. Nothing materially different from the newspaper accounts reached this government.

The House has been officially informed that the President has signed the bill for the protection of emigrant female passengers.

Mr. Draper, a representative of the New England strikers, is to lecture here on Thursday.

DEATH OF HON. FRANCIS MALLERY.—*Norfolk, March 26.*—Hon. Francis Mallery, formerly a member of Congress from this district, died here this morning.

UNFOUNDED RUMOR.—*New York*, March 26.—The rumor that A. L. Stewart had become insane, is unfounded.

ACQUITTAL OF CAPT. WITCHER AND OTHERS.—*Lynchburg, Va., March 26.*—Capt. Vincent Witcher, Addison, Witcher, J. A. Smith, and Samuel Swanson, tried for killing the Messrs. Clements, in Franklin county, Va., were acquitted on Friday last.

Meeting of the Democratic National Committee.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—A call has been issued to the members of the Democratic National Committee, for a meeting of that body in this city on Thursday, the 5th of April, for "consultation on important business."—The call is signed by Gen. Smalley, the chairman.

Six or eight members of the committee are already in the city. It is understood that no change will probably be made as to the place of holding the convention, but it was thought important that the committee should be called together in order to satisfy public opinion, and in hope that the grievances complained of at Charleston may be abated. The clamor for a change, however, continues unabated from different sections. There is some talk among individual delegates now here, of an informal call upon the several state delegations to confer at the same time with the national committee on the same subject.

Later from California, &c.

NEW YORK, March 25.—The steamer Baltic, from Aspinwall, with California dates to the 5th arrived here to-day. She brings $895,000 in specie. The small shipment is caused by the large investments in the Washoe mines. The ships Roanoke, Sabine and Relief are at Aspinwall. A fire occurred at Sacramento on the 4th inst. The loss $20,000. The Democratic State Convention met at Oregon and elected delegates to the Charleston Convention.

Gen. Burrias has been elected President of Nicaragua.

The revolution in Costa Rica, in favor of Ex-President Mora, has been suppressed.

Peru is on the eve of war. It is reported that President Castilla was about to move the entire expedition against Bolivia.

Eighty ships were loading at the Chincha Islands, and others daily expected to arrive.

From the New-Yorker, July 30, 1859.

AMONG desirable articles, we may name as foremost the want of a useful glue, easy of use, and of general and universal application to the repair of furniture, crockery, shell-work and other serviceable and ornamental purposes. The prime qualities of a good glue are immediate readiness for use at all times and reliability as a hold-fast. And this is the article which Mr. H. C. Spalding has been so fortunate as to introduce. In convenient bottles with a handy brush, Spalding's Prepared Glue requires no day's preparatory softening in water; no heating for use, and no tedious delays to secure its junction and cohesion—being held in solution chemically, and capable of being applied instantly, and to every variety of work and requirement. Spalding's Glue, thus proves itself to be a true Household Friend, and will be welcomed heartily in all parts of the country. We have given it a trial, and we have found it quick as hunger in taking hold, and firm as death in holding fast.

Gov. Ellis's Appointments.

We are requested to give notice that Gov. Ellis will address the people at the following times and places:

Gatesville, Gates, Tuesday, 3d of April.
Hertford, Perquimans, Thursday, 5th.
Elizabeth City, Pasquotank, Friday, 6th.
Currituck Court House, Saturday, 7th.
Edenton, Chowan, Monday, 9th.
Plymouth, Washington, Tuesday, 10th.
Williamston, Martin, Wednesday, 11th.
Tawboro', Edgecombe, Thursday, 12th.
Nashville, Nash, Friday, 13th.
Wilson, Wilson, Saturday, 14th.

These appointments will embrace about two weeks—as long a period as the Governor can well be absent from duties in Raleigh. Information from a private source received in Raleigh, renders it probable that Mr. Pool commenced the campaign this week. The Governor has made appointments in Mr. Pool's neighborhood, and will no doubt be glad to meet him at the times and places mentioned. If any changes shall be made in the above appointments, or new ones added after consultation with Mr. Pool, due notice thereof will be given.

Ral. Standard.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—We learn that the lifeless corpse of Dr. McNealy DuBose was found in his field, in Clarendon District, on Friday last. He had been shot by some one, whose identity, we understand, has not been established, notwithstanding many rumors are abroad as to the perpetrator of the deed. A whole load of shot, accompanied by the wadding of what was supposed to be a gun, penetrated his breast, causing death, it is supposed immediately. Dr. DuBose was the nephew and son-in-law of Mr. David St. P. DuBose, of Clarendon District, a gentleman of high standing and intelligence. His death has sent the pang of sorrow and affliction deep into the hearts of many devoted relatives and friends. As the matter will undergo judicial investigation, and as the circumstances attendant are complicated in character, we refrain from giving further particulars, as they have reached us.

Sumter (S. C.) Watchman, 27th inst.

THE COLORED PRODIGAL RETURNING.—We copy the following paragraph from the Cincinnati Times of the 13th.:

Mr. Thomas Ferris, a resident of Shelbyville, Tennessee, passed through the city yesterday with a fugitive slave, who voluntarily accompanied him to his old home, having tasted the sweets of liberty in several Northern cities for the past six months. Mr. Ferris unexpectedly discovered his "chattel" peddling apples on the railroad at Syracuse.

POSTHUMOUS.—Our Insane Contributor wants to know whether the dead letter office at Washington would not be a good place for explorations of the Dead O!

Second District Democratic Convention.

This body met at the Court House in Newbern at 12 o'clock yesterday, March 22nd, when on motion J. P. Speight, Esq., of Greene, was called temporarily to preside. On taking the chair Mr. Speight returned thanks for the honor conferred and the Convention proceeded to business.

On motion of H. C. Jones, Esq., of Craven, Messrs. William Robinson, of Wayne, and A. D. Tumbro, of Craven, were appointed temporary Secretaries.

On motion of Col. L. W. Humphrey, of Onslow, a committee of one from each county was appointed to report permanent officers for the Convention. This committee soon returned and reported :

President.—W. K. Lane, of Wayne.

Vice Presidents.—I. Disosway, Craven ; Dr. C. O'Hagan, Col. Wooten, Lenoir ; W. P. Ward, Jones.

Secretaries.—Thos. Loring, Wm. Robinson, and A. D. Tumbro.

On taking the chair Mr. Lane thanked the Convention for the honor conferred, and explained the objects for which the Convention had assembled, to elect delegates to the Charleston Convention, appoint Electors, &c.

On motion of Mr. Englehart, of Edgecombe, the counties were called over, when it was ascertained that ten of the seven in the district were represented—Hyde alone being unrepresented.

On motion of Mr. Fay, of Onslow, a committee of one from each county was appointed to draft resolutions and prepare business for the action of the Convention. The Chair appointed the following said committee :

Craven.—H. C. Jones.
Onslow.—J. H. Foy.
Wayne.—E. A. Thompson.
Lenoir.—W. Sutton.
Beaufort.—S. T. Brown.
Pitt.—Dr. W. V. Bonner.
Jones.—A. E. Rhodes.
Greene.—T. E. Hooker.
Edgecombe.—J. A. Englehart.
Carteret.—L. T. Oglesby.

The committee retired to perform the duty assigned them.

On motion of A. C. Latham of Craven, the name of J. L. Pennington, of Craven, was added to the list of secretaries.

At this stage of the proceedings a loud and continued call was made for D. K. McRae, Esq., who arose in answer to the call and addressed the Convention at length. We shall not attempt any synopsis of the gentleman's speech, but will say that it was a good speech, a patriotic speech, a true Southern speech, and a speech which detailed and discussed in a most intelligible and satisfactory manner the history of the slavery agitation.

After Mr. McRae concluded, the committee on resolutions reported through their Chairman, E. A. Thompson, the following :

Resolved, That we, the Democrats of the Second Congressional District of North Carolina, in Convention assembled, do heartily endorse the Platform of principles adopted at the late Democratic State Convention, and hail with gratification the re-nomination of John W. Ellis.

Resolved, That having full confidence in the wisdom, patriotism and integrity of those who will compose the National Convention to be held in Charleston, in April next, we pledge ourselves to give a warm support to its nominees.

Resolved, That in our Representative, the Hon. Thomas Ruffin, we recognize a sound national Democrat and true Southern gentleman ; and that we admire him for his honesty, strict adherence to principle and faithful performance of his duty.

On presenting and reading the Resolutions, Mr. Thompson accompanied them by a few brief remarks.

On motion of George S. Stevenson, Esq., the Convention adjourned till 3 o'clock.

The Convention re-assembled at three o'clock, when Mr. Englehart, in the absence of the delegates from Craven and one other county, moved to vote for delegates, according to Democratic strength. R. R. Bridgers and Col. L. W. Humphrey having previously been put in nomination for delegates to the Charleston Convention. Upon this motion a running debate sprung up, but finally Mr. Englehart withdrew his motion, and it was resolved to vote according to representation in the House of Commons, after which the following gentlemen were put in nomination for delegates : R. R. Bridgers, of Edgecombe ; D. K. McRae, of Craven ; Col. L. W. Humphrey, of Onslow ; Dr. Blow, of Pitt. (The name of H. F. Bond, of Lenoir, was put in nomination but subsequently withdrawn.) The counties were called and the vote taken as follows :

	McRae.	*Bridgers.*	*Blow.*	*Humphrey.*
Beaufort		2		2
Carteret	1	1		
Craven	2		2	
Edgecombe		2		2
Greene	1	1		
Jones	1		1	
Onslow		1		1
Pitt	2		2	
Wayne		2		2
Lenoir		1		1
	7	10	5	8

Messrs. Bridgers and Humphrey having received the requisite number of votes, were declared duly elected.

A motion being made to go into an election for alternates a number of names were put in nomination. The vote resulted in the election of W. K. Lane, of Wayne, and H F. Bond, of Lenoir, as alternates.

On motion, the Convention proceeded to vote for an Elector. W. B. Rodman received 9 votes, E. A. Thompson 4, and Gen. G. B. Singletary 2. Mr. Rodman elected Elector.

In answer to loud calls Mr. Rodman arose and addressed the Convention in a short but appropriate speech, returning his thanks for the honor conferred on him and promises to exert himself with zeal for the party and its principles.

On motion it was resolved that the delegates from each county appoint two sub-electors, which were appointed as follows :

Onslow—F D Koonce and Dr J D Spicer.
Beaufort—U H Rich and W Clark.
Carteret—Dr S Singleton and L T Oglesby.
Craven—J P Speight and Dr G D W Ward.
Pitt—Dr Blow and Gen Singletary.
Wayne—E A Thompson and W Robinson.
Lenoir—Wm Sutton and C Wooten.
Jones—W P Ward and E A Rhodes.
Edgecombe and Wilson—J H Hyman and W H Bunn.
Craven—H C Jones and J N Washington.
Hyde—Milton Selby.

On motion the papers of the town were requested to publish the porceedings and the Tribune, Standard and Journal to copy.

The thanks of the Convention were returned to the Chairman and Secretaries and the body declared adjourned *sine die*.

Mexican News

NEW ORLEANS, March 25.—The schooner *Virginia Antoinette* has arrived from Vera Cruz, whence she sailed on the evening of the 15th inst. The military conference had broken up without any result, and the bombardment recommenced on the morning of the 15th, and continued with unabated fury up to the time of the sailing of the *Virginia*. Shot and shell were falling in all directions within the city. Several lives had been lost, and much damage done. Many balls had fallen among the shipping under the castle walls, so far without damage.

Two Spanish war steamers arrived on the 15th instant at Vera Cruz.

THE PARMENTER & CAMPBELL SEWING MACHINE.

PATENTED AUGUST 16th, 1859, by E. BOOTH. *The most perfect Machine manufactured.*

E. T. BARRY, Ag't.,
Photographic Rooms, Mozart Hall.
Jan. 23d, 1860 118&22-tf

Holloway's Pills and Ointment act mutually and in perfect unison upon the internal and external ailments incidental to the Human family. The former is a powerful antiseptic and anti-bilious agent, as the latter is unequalled in the cure of eruptions and all cutaneous disorders. Sold at the manufactory, No. 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all Druggists, at 25c., 63c., and $1 per box or pot.

WILMINGTON DISTRICT.—SECOND ROUND.

DR. DEEMS' APPOINTMENTS.

March 31 and April 1, Wilmington.....Front Street.
April 7, 8, North-East.....Macedonia.
April 14, 15, Whiteville,.....Swindell's.
April 21, 22, Topsail,.....Bethany.
April 28, 29, Wilmington,.....Fifth Street.
May 5, 6, Onslow.....Richlands.
May 12, 13, Duplin,.....Magnolia.
May 19, 20, Elizabeth,.....Carver's Creek.
May 26, 27, Sampson,.....Bethel.
June 2, 3, Smithville,.....Zion.
June 9, 10, Bladen,.....Soule Chapel.

☞ WHITEVILLE CIRCUIT.—To this work Rev. C. W. King was appointed. His health failed. Rev. Carson Parker was put in charge and will retain the Circuit until the next Conference.

☞ NORTH EAST CIRCUIT was left to be supplied. The health of Rev. C. W. King has so far recovered that in a very short time he will be able, probably, to resume his labors. He will take charge of North East Circuit until the next annual Conference. It is very desirable to have every member of the Quarterly Conference present at Macedonia.

CHARLES F. DEEMS, P. E.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

THE ORIGNAL MEDICINE ESTABLISHED IN 1737, *and first article of the kind ever introduced under the name of* "PULMONIC WAFERS," *in this or any other country ; all other Pulmonic Wafers are counterfeits. The genuine can be known by the name* BRYAN *being stamped on each* WAFER.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficult Breathing.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Spitting of Blood, Pains in the Chest.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Incipient Consumption, Lung Diseases.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Irritation of the Uvula and Tonsols.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve the above Complaints in Ten Minutes.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are a Blessing to all Classes and Constitutions.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are adapted for Vocalists and Public Speakers.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are in a simple form and pleasant to the taste.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Not only relieve, but effect rapid and lasting cures.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Are warranted to give satisfaction to every one.
No Family should be without a Box of
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
in the house.
No Traveler should be without a supply of
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
in his pocket.
No person will ever object to give for
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Twenty five cents.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N. Y.
For sale by all druggist in Wilmington.
HAVILAND, STEVENSON & CO.,
Charleston, Wholesale Agents.
May6, 1859.—205&36-eowly.

SANDS' SASAPARILLA.
FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES
ARISING FROM
AN IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD.

In this purely vegetable preparation, the properties of an Antiseptic, a mild Cathartic, and a Tonic Medicine are combined. It quickly removes from the blood, the impurities of unhealthy secretions which engender and feed disease, thus striking at the root of the malady. It acts with

Extraordinary Potency

and precision upon the fluids of the body, cleansing them from all deleterious particles, and will speedily purify the blood. equalize the circulation, improve the appetite, impart one and vigor to the system, and gradually but surely, extripate the disease.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton street, New York.

For sale also by W. H. LIPPITT, Wilmington, N. C.
March 29, 1860. 31-1w

HATHAWAY & CO.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,
OFFER FOR SALE

1,000 bags Rio, Laguayra, Cape and Java Coffee.

300 hhds. choice new crop Cardenas Molasses, now landing from the Brig John Hathaway, direct from Cardenas.

100 barrels Clarified Sugars.

50 tierces choice clean Rice.

500 barrels *strictly choice* planting Potatoes.

400 kegs Nails, of all sizes, of a good brand.

40 hhds. of choice Cincinnati Bacon Sides and Shoulders.

We also keep constantly on hand a large stock of Sugar in hhds., all kinds of Syrup, Pork, Lard, Soda, Butter, Cheese, Glue, Hoop Iron, Rope and Bagging, Starch, Soap of all kinds, Tea, Spice and Ginger, Cream of Tartar, Pepper, Gunny Bags, Havana Segars, Candles, Tobacco, Mustard, Yeast Powders, Hay, No. 1 Cut Herring, Mullets, Matches, Salt, Vinegar, Oil, &c.

Feb. 2d, 1860 23-tf

MRS. WINSLOW,

An experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column.

Feb. 25.—147-3m—27-1y.

MARRIED.

On the 13th inst., at Fair Bluff, by Rev. John S. Long, Mr. WM. K. LANE, Jr., of S. C., to Miss BETTIE SMITH, of this State.

On the 23d day of March, 1860, by W. T. J. Vann, Esq., Mr. SHADRICK BYRD, to Miss MARY E. SMITH.

In Weldon, on the 22nd, inst., by Rev. Dr. Deems, Mr. JOHN D. ARRINGTON to Miss MARY E. HANSON, both of Nash County.

DIED.

At Lillington, New Hanover county, on the morning of the 25th inst., Mrs. MARGARET E. MONTAGUE, wife of Mr. P. Montague, aged about 42 years.

Mrs. Montague leaves an afflicted husband and a large family of children to mourn their loss. She was a good wife and mother, and an examplary christian. Her bereaved relatives are consoled by the reflection that what is their loss is her eternal gain.

At St. Croix, West Indies, on the 23d February, Mrs. AUGUSTA WARING, wife of R. P. Waring, Esq., U. S. Consul at St. Thomas, and daughter of the late Louis D. Henry, Esq., of Fayetteville. She had gone from St. Thomas to St. Croix on a visit a few days previous to her death.

In this town, on the night of 23d inst., ELIZA EMMA, infant daughter of R. M. Lain and J. A. Lain, aged 10 months.

☞ Fayetteville papers pleas copy.

In this town, on 22d inst., JAMES MILTON, adopted son of Harriett Ann and Jackson W. Potter, aged 3 years, 6 months and 6 days.

MEDICAL SOCIETY.

THE MEDICAL SOCIETY of the State of North Carolina, will hold its eleventh annual meeting in the town of Washington, Beaufort County, at 4 o'clock, P. M., on the 4th Wednesday in April, 1860.

I am authorized to state that there will be a Steam Boat leaving Newbern at 7 o'clock, A. M., Wednesday, the 25th, which will reach Washington the same day in time for the meeting. Those who may take this route must be at Goldsboro' on Tuesday the 24th, and take the train to Newbern at 3 o'clock, P. M. that day, where they will remain until next morning.

The same arrangements, respecting return tickets, will be observed by the different Rail Roads Companies as heretofore.

WIL. GEO. THOMAS, M. D., Sec'y.

Washington Dispatch and Times, Raleigh Register and Standard, Newbern Progress and Enquirer, Edenton Express, Greensboro' Times, Hillsboro' Recorder, Salisbury Banner, Louisburg Eagle, Morganton ——, Rutherfordton Enquirer, Ashville Advocate, Goldsboro' Tribune, Wilson Ledger, Tarboro' Mercury, Fayetteville Observer, Charlotte Bulletin, will copy the above notice weekly until meeting, and send bill immediately to the Secretary.

March 23d, 1860 170-1t—31-tm

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THAT VALUABLE RICE PLANTATION, known as Thornbury, containing 367 acres, about 120 of which are cleared and under cultivation with rice ;—the balance is uncleared, and consists of upland.

Two hundred acres, lying about four miles from town, between Holly Shelter Road and the W. & W. R. Road, and adjoining the lands of Mr. F. M. Agostini.

Spring Garden, on the suburbs of the town, containing 10 acres, all of which is cleared, and in a high state of cultivation.

Two full lots in the eastern part of town, in front of the above Garden, on one of which there is a small dwelling.

Also the Dwelling House in town, occupied by the subscriber. The House contains eight rooms, and all necessary out-houses are on the premises.

The above property is offered at private sale, on accommodating terms. Any person wishing to examine any of the Lands will please call on the undersigned.

G. PRIGGE.
Wilmington, March 28. 174-2aw&31-tf

SWANSBORO' MALE AND FEMALE ACADEMY.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, Trustees and citizens of Swansboro' and vicinity, have secured the services of Mr. A. A. Neel and lady, as instructors in the above Academy, in connection with Mr. John F. Mattocks. The present regular session began on the 1st of March, and will end the 1st of August next.

Instruction is given in the English branches, Latin, Greek, French and Music. The prices for tuition are as usual—varying from $8 50 to $20 per session.

Good board can be had at from $35 to $40 per session.

We are fully satisfied there is not a better High School in the country than this now is.

Mr. N. and lady are lately from Fincastle Female Seminary, Rotetourt county, Va. Mr. N. finished his education at William and Mary College ; and Mrs. N. under the tuition of H. P. Lepebore, of Richmond Female Institute, Richmond, Va.

REFERENCES.—B. S. Ewell, President of William and Mary College ; Rev. S. R. Houston, A. M., Union, Va.; Rev. J. S. Grasty, A. M., Fincastle, Va.; Hon. H. M. Edmundson, Washington, D. C.; H. P. Lepebore, Principal Richmond Female Institute, Richmond, Va.

D. A. HUMPHREY,
C. H. BARNUM,
R. S McLEAN,
March 29.—31-3m. ISAAC N. SAUNDERS.

INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been elected INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES at March Term, 1860, respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage, and will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care.

ROB'T. C. JOHNSON.
Wilmington, N. C., March the 21st, 1860. 31-4t*

$25 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, in December last, a negro woman named JUDA, she is supposed to be lurking in or about the Newkirk settlement in New Hanover county.

I will give the above reward of twenty-five dollars for her apprehension and delivery to me, or for her confinement in jail so that I can get her. D. L. BROCK.
Clinton, Sampson co., N. C.
March 29th, 1860. 31-3t*

ENGLISH PELLISSIER PORTMANTEAUS.
A NEWLY PATENTED ARTICLE!

ANY GENTLEMAN Traveling should see and have one. THE NEW PATTERN ENGLISH SOLE LEATHER TRUNK, exclusively made by the "Metropolitan Manufactory," is to be here in a few days, and will be offered only by BALDWIN, Agent,
March 29th, 1860. 38 Market street.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!!

LOW PRICES—Excellent quality—Best Work—largest variety. Every reader of the JOURNAL should patronize BALDWIN,
March 29. 38 Market street.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have formed a Co-Partnership under the name and style of C. H. ROBINSON & CO., for the transaction of a General Commission and Forwarding Business. All business entrusted to their care will receive prompt personal attention. C. H. ROBINSON.
March 9, 1860—158&29 H. H. ROBINSON.

H. L. HOLMES.

LAW OFFICE, PRINCESS STREET,
New Journal Building.
Courts of Duplin, Sampson, Bladen, Columbus and New Hanover.
Wilmington, Feb. 16th, 1860. 139—26-1y

THE LARGEST STOCK

OF HATS, Caps, Straw Goods, Bonnets, Umbrellas, Trunks, Valises, &c., &c., *EVER OFFERED IN THE TATE.*

We can offer unusual inducements to
WHOLESALE BUYERS.
Call and examine our stock when visiting Wilmington.
OUR GOODS ARE
manufactured expressly for our own trade, and are unsurpassed for
STYLE, QUALITY AND FINISH.
Our terms are favorable. Call and see us at 34 Market st.
March 28. MYERS & MOORE.

SYRUP.

CHOICE SUGAR HOUSE SYRUP—a superior article.—For sale by L. B. HUGGINS & SONS,
March 28th S. E. Cor. Mar. & Sec. Sts.

IT IS NOT TOO MUCH TO SAY SINCE ALL,
OLD & YOUNG,
AFFIRM ITS TRUTH,

Viz: That Professor Wood's Hair Restorative

Will preserve *infallibly* the *growth* and *color* of the hair, if used two or three times a week, to any imaginable age—Perfectly, restore the gray, cover the bald with nature's own ornament, the hair ; make it more soft and beautiful than any oil, and preserve the scalp free from all disease to the greatest age. Statesmen, Judges, Attorneys, Doctors, Clergymen, Professional men and Gentlemen and Ladies of all classes, all over the world, bear testimony that we do not say too much in its favor. Read the following, and judge :

HICKORY GROVE, St. Charles Co., Mo., Nov. 19, 1857.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—Dear Sir : Some time last summer we were induced to use some of your Hair Restorative, and its effects were so wonderful, we feel it our duty to you and the afflicted, to report it.

Our little son's head for some time had been perfectly covered with sores, and some called it scald head. The hair almost entirely came off in consequence, when a friend, seeing his sufferings, advised us to use your Restorative, we did so with little hope of success, but to our surprise, and that of all our friends, a very few applications removed the disease entirely. and a new and luxuriant crop of hair soon started out, and we can now say that our boy has as healthy a scalp, and as luxuriant a crop of hair as any other child. We can, therefore, and do hereby, recommend your Restorative, as a perfect remedy for all diseases of the scalp and hair. We are yours respectfully,

GEO. W. HIGGINBOTHAM,
SARAH A. HIGGINBOTHAM.

PROF. WOOD—Dear Sir : My hair had, for several years, been becoming prematurely gray, accompanied by a harshness which rendered the constant application of oil necessary in dressing it When I commenced using your Hair Restorative about two months ago it was in that condition and having continued its use till within the last three weeks, it has turned to its natural color, and assumed a softness and lustre greatly to be preferred to those produced by the application of oils or any other preparation I have ever used. I regard it as an indespensable article for every lady's toilet, whether to be used as a Hair Restorative or for the simple purpose of dressing or beautifying the hair. You have permission to refer to me all who entertain any doubt of its performing all that is claimed for it.

MRS. C. SYMONDS.
Cincinnati, O., Feb. 10, 1857. 114 third st.

WELLINGTON, Mo., Dec. 5, 1857.

PROF. WOOD—Dear Sir : By the advice of a friend of mine, who had been using your Hair Restorative, I was induced to try it. I had the fever some time last May, and nearly every hair in my head came out. Now my hair has come in a great deal thicker than ever it was. Nothing but a duty and sympathy that I feel to communicate to others who are afflicted as I have been, would induce me to give this public acknowledgement of the benefit I have received from Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative.

Yours respectfully, A. R. JACOBS.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz. large, medium, and small ; the small holds ½ a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle ; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle ; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors. 444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

AND SOLD BY ALL GOOD DRUGGISTS AND FANCY GOODS DEALERS.

Sold in Wilmington, N. C., by WALKER MEARES.
Feb. 7th, 1860. 131&24-3m

SANFORD'S
LIVER INVIGORATOR,
NEVER DEBILITATES.

IT IS COMPOUNDED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS, and has become an established fact, a Standard Medicine, known and approved by all that have used it, and is now resorted to with confidence in all the diseases for which it is recommended.

It has cured thousands who had given up all hopes of relief, as the numerous unsolicited certificates in my possession show.

The dose must be adapted to the temperament of the individual taking it, and act gently on the Bowels.

Let the dictates of your judgment guide you in the use of the *LIVER INVIGORATOR*, and it will cure *Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhœa, Billious Attacks, Dysentery, Dropsy, Sour Stomach, Summer Complaints, Dyspepsia, Habitual Costiveness, Cholic, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Flatulence, Jaundice, Female Weaknesses, and may be used successfully as an emetic. Ordinary Family Medicine.* It will cure *SICK HEADACHE*, (as thousands can testify) *in twenty minutes, if two or three Teaspoonfuls are taken at the commencement of attack. All who use it are giving their testimony in its favor.*

MIX WATER IN THE MOUTH WITH THE INVIGORATOR, AND SWALLOW BOTH TOGETHER.

Price One Dollar per Bottle.

—ALSO,—

SANFORD'S
FAMILY
CATHARTIC PILLS,
COMPOUNDED FROM

Pure Vegetable Extracts, and put up in GLASS CASES, Air Tight, and will keep in any climate.

The *Family Cathartic* PILLS is a gentle but active Cathartic which the proprietor has used in his practice more than twenty years.

The constantly increasing demand from those who have long used the PILLS and the satisfaction which all express in regard to their use, has induced me to place them within the reach of all.

The Profession well know that different Cathartics act on different portions of the bowels.

The FAMILY CATHARTIC PILLS has, with due reference to this well established fact, been compounded from a variety of the purest Vegetable Extracts, which act alike on every part of the alimentary canal, and are *good* and *safe* in all cases where a Cathartic is needed, such as *Derangements of the Stomach, Dissipiness, Pains in the Back and Loins, Costiveness, Pain and Soreness over the whole body,* sudden cold, which frequently, if neglected, end in a long course of *Fever, Loss of Appetite, a Creeping Sensation of Cold over the body, Restlessness, Headache, or Weight in the Head,* all *Inflammatory Diseases, Worms in Children, Rheumatism, Dropsies, Humors* and *Blood,* and many diseases of the blood flesh is heir, too numerous to mention in this advertisement. *Dose, 1 to 3.*

CATHARTIC PILLS.

PRICE 3 DIMES.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR AND FAMILY CATHARTIC PILLS are retailed by Druggists generally, and sold wholesale by the Trade in all the large towns.

S. T. W. SANFORD, M. D.,
Manufacturer and Proprietor,
335 Broadway, New York.
March 24, 1860. 171&31—1y

THOMPSON'S
ANTISEPTIC AND AROMATIC
TOOTH SOAP.

IT IS A REMARKABLE FACT that persons in the daily use of Soap as a Dentrifice, have cleaner, whiter, and sounder teeth, than those who use other preparations. The only reason that can be given for this is, that Soap is the only article that will destroy the vitality of the Animalculæ that destroy the teeth of every individual. There are, however, two great objections to any Fancy Soap prepared for the skin ; First—It is exceedingly unpleasant to the taste ; Second it contains far too much Alkali, which causes the gums to become soft, spongy and tender, and gives them a pale livid appearance, instead of a healthy, ruddy color.—After a number of experiments, the proprietor feels confident he is offering to the public an article which only requires to be known to be in general use.

By adding a concentrated extract of choice Aromatic Roots and Barks, the Alkali is sufficiently neutralized, and a pleasant AROMATIC FLAVOR given in the place of the taste of Soap, at the same time retaining its virtues to destroy the Animalculæ.

It effectually removes Foetid Matter, or Tartar, and gives a brilliant white, smooth polish to the teeth, heals and hardens diseased and tender gums, purifies the breath, and leaves a pleasant AROMATIC FLAVOR in the mouth. It is put up in neat portable boxes, containing sufficient to last twelve months, at the low price of

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS, AT
BALDWIN'S
38 Market Street.
March 27th, 1860. d&w Wilmington, N. C.

REESE'S PHOSOPHO-PERUVIAN
(OR MANIPULATED)
GUANO,

FOR COTTON, CORN, TOBACCO and WHEAT, composed exclusively of
PERUVIAN GUANO, } one-half each.
SOMBRERO " }
Contains, Amonia 8 per cent.; Phosphate Lime 55 per cent.
INTRODUCED 1856.
W. H. McRARY & CO.,
March 27. Sole Agents for Wilmington, N. C.

COFFEE! COFFEE!!

300 BAGS RIO, JAVA AND LAGUAYRA. For sale by ZENO H. GREENE.
March 27.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

150 BBLS. SUGAR—all qualities ;
25 hhds. MOLASSES ;
10 bbls. do. For sale by
March 27. ZENO H. GREENE.

SALT! SALT!!

300 SACKS GROUND ALUM ;
500 pockets and boxes TABLE SALT. Just received, and for sale by ZENO H. GREENE.
March 27.

NEW ORLEANS SYRUP ARRIVED.

300 BARRELS *STRICTLY CHOICE* New Orleans Syrup, in good packages, now landing from Schr. Julia Grace, direct from New Orleans. For sale by
March 26. HATHAWAY & CO.

PORTO RICO SUGAR.

154 HHDS. prime to choice NEW CROP PORTO RICO SUGAR, now landing from Schr. A. S. Eells, direct from Mayaguez, Porto Rico. For sale by
March 26. HATHAWAY & CO.

PROVISIONS.

WE ARE RECEIVING THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES :
No. 1 Mackerel, in barrels and kits ;
Salmon, in kits ;
Codfish ;
Choice Goshen Butter ;
English Dairy Cheese ;
Smoked Beef and Tongues ;
North Carolina Bacon Hams. For sale by
L. B. HUGGINS & SONS,
March 26th S. E. Cor. Mar. & Sec. Sts.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb.	.33	@	34
BEEF CATTLE,			
℔ 100 lbs.	7 50	@	8 00
BRICKS, ℔ M.	6 00	@	12 00
BARRELS, Spirits Turp., each,			
2nd hand	1 40	@	1 80
New	1 80	@	1 90
CANDLES, ℔ lb.			
Tallow	.16	@	18
Adamantine	.20	@	26
Sperm	.35	@	50
COFFEE, ℔ lb.			
Java	.17	@	20
Laguayra	.14	@	15
Rio	.13	@	14½
St. Domingo	.12	@	13
COTTON, ℔ lb.			
ord. to mid'g	.9	@	10¼
strict mid'g	.00	@	10¾
good mid'g	10¼	@	10¾
COTTON BAGGING,			
℔ yard		12½@	14
Rope, ℔ lb		7¼@	10
CORN MEAL,			
℔ bushel	.90	@	95
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	.8	@	9
Yarn, ℔ lb.	.19	@	20
EGGS, ℔ doz.	.12½	@	15
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.	.45	@	55
FISH, ℔ bbl.,			
Mullets	7 00	@	8 50
Mac'rel. No. 1	16 00	@	18 00
do. No. 2	13 00	@	14 00
do. No. 3	8 50	@	11 00
Herrings, East	3 00	@	5 00
Dry Cod,			
℔ cwt	4 00	@	6 50
FLOUR, N. C. brands ℔ bbl.,			
Family	6 87½	@	7 00
Superfine	6 62½	@	6 75
Fine	6 37½	@	6 50
Cross	0 00	@	6 25
GLUE, ℔ lb.	.12	@	20
GUNNY BAGS	.10	@	18
GUANO, Peruvian,			
Under 1 ton, ℔ lb.			3¼
1 ton and under 5, per ton,			00 00
5 tons and over, "			60 00
LAND PLASTER, ℔ bbl.	1 25		
Per ton	9 00	@	10 00
GRAIN, ℔ bushel,			
Corn	.80	@	82½
Oats	.55	@	57
Pease, Cow	.85	@	90
Do. B. Eye	1 00	@	0 00
Wheat, red	1 10	@	1 15
do. white	1 25	@	1 30
Rice, rough	.00	@	1 00
do., clean, ℔ lb.	.4	@	4¼
HIDES, ℔ lb.,			
Green	.5¼	@	6
Dry	.12	@	13
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.			
Eastern	1 20	@	1 30
N. River	.95	@	1 10
IRON, ℔ lb.			
English, ass'd.	4½	@	00
American, ref.	3½	@	00
do. sheer	0	@	00
do. hoop, ton	80 00	@	85 00
Swede	5½	@	00
LIME, ℔ bbl.	.70	@	75
do. in store	1 00	@	1 10
LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.)			
Flr. Boards	00	@	12 50
Wide do.	0 00	@	9 00
Scantling	0 00	@	8 00
(Steam Sawed.)			
Floor Boards, rough	15 00	@	16 00
planed	18 00	@	19 00
clear	25 00	@	30 00
Wide boards	14 00	@	15 00
Scantling	12 00	@	15 00
Ship Stuff, rough edge	14 00	@	15 00
re-sawed	16 00	@	17 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gal. on.			
Cuba, Hhds	27	@	29
do. Bbls.	31	@	33
N. Orleans	50	@	55

LIQUORS, ℔ gall, (domestic.)			
Whiskey	.28	@	35
N. E. Rum	.40	@	45
Gin	.40	@	45
Brandy	.40	@	50
do. Apple,	.75	@	1 00
do. Peach,	1 00	@	1 50
NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs.,			
*Virgin	0 00	@	2 20
Yellow dip	.0 00	@	2 75
Hard	.0 00	@	1 60
Tar, ℔ bbl.,	.0 00	@	1 95
do. in order,	0 00	@	0 00
Pitch do.,	0 00	@	1 50
Rosin, Pale,	0 00	@	0 00
do. No. 1,	1 50	@	2 00
do. No. 2,	1 20	@	1 30
do. No. 3,	1 15	@	1 20
Spirits Turp., ℔ gallon	.00	@	42½
Varnish, ℔ gal.	.26	@	30
NAILS, ℔ lb.,			
Cut		.3½@	4
Wrought	.10	@	12½
OILS, ℔ gallon,			
Sperm	2 00	@	2 25
Linseed, raw	1 15	@	1 20
do. boiled	1 15	@	1 25
PEA NUTS, bush	1 25	@	1 55
POTATOES,			
Sweet, ℔ bush.	75	@	00
Irish, do.	00	@	0 00
do. ℔ bbl.	2 25	@	2 50
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.,			
N. C. Bacon, Hams	.13	@	13½
Middlings	.12	@	12½
Shoulders	.00	@	11
Hog round	.11½	@	12
Western Bacon, Middlings	.11	@	11½
Shoulders	.9	@	9½
N. C. Lard	.11½	@	12½
West'n do.	.11	@	12
Butter	.23	@	27
Cheese	.12	@	12½
PORK, Northern, ℔ bbl.,			
City Mess	.19 00	@	20 00
Clear do.	20 00	@	21 00
Butt,	16 00	@	17 00
Beef, Mess.	13 00	@	16 00
do. Fulton Market	.19 00	@	20 00
POULTRY,			
Chickens, live		12½@	25
do. dead	.25	@	30
Turkeys, live	.75	@	1 00
do. dead		9@12½	15
SHEEP, ℔ head,			
Lambs	1 25	@	1 50
Mutton	1 25	@	1 50
SALT,			
Alum, ℔ bush.	.25	@	30
Liverpool, ℔ sack, ground, cargo	0 66	@	70
do. fm store	90	@	1 00
fine	2 00	@	2 25
SUGAR, ℔ lb.			
Porto Rico	.8	@	9
New Orleans	.8	@	9
Muscovado	.7¼	@	9
Loaf & crush'd	.10	@	12
C. Yellow	.9½	@	10
Granulated	.11	@	11½
SOAP, ℔ lb.	.4	@	7½
SHINGLES, ℔ M.,			
Contract	3 00	@	5 00
Common	1 75	@	2 00
STAVES, ℔ M.,			
W. O. Bbl.	16 00	@	18 00
R. O. Hhd.	12 50

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1860.

The postage on this paper within the State, is 3¼ cts. per quarter, out of the State 6¾ cts. per quarter.

☞ *The Carriers are prohibited from selling any copies of the Journal.*

☞ On Wednesday afternoon we left Wilmington to attend the District Convention at Fayetteville. This morning we are again at our post, consequently our trip was a hurried one.

The stage from Warsaw to Fayetteville is as comfortable as the state of the case can admit of. Indeed everything connected with the line appears to be in the best order. Still the night ride is a most fatiguing one.

Fayetteville itself appears to be but slightly changed since our last visit, but what change there appears to be is evidently for the better, as though things had taken an upward direction. The whistle of the locomotive and the rush of the railroad train are both added to the accustomed sounds of the place. The Western Road seems to be most solidly constructed, and we learn that already it brings down a considerable amount of freight. We heard a good deal said in favor of immediately initiating a movement to extend the road to some point on the N. C. rail road. We need not say that with this movement we sympathise fully, and trust that it may be successful. The same connection that would most benefit Fayetteville would also most benefit Wilmington; and strange as it may seem to some who appear to act act upon some queer idea of antagonism between the two places, we really think that in *all* cases the mutuality of interest is so great as to approach identity.

The managers of the Western Railroad very politely extended an invitation to the Democratic District Convention to pass over their road yesterday, for the purpose of seeing the work. We regret that the imperative necessity of being at home at a certain time compelled us reluctantly to forego the pleasure and information which we would have derived from a participation in the excursion. With this avenue to the great mining region of the State, Fayetteville presents claims as a suitable point for an arsenal of construction, second to no other point in the country. We trust that these claims will not be much longer ignored. Proper machinery and fixtures have already been put up, but the deranged state of the national finances prevented the appropriation of the necessary funds required for actual operations.

Next door to the Fayetteville Hotel we noticed preparations made for extensive building operations, the materials being on the grounds and workmen busily engaged. We understand that the new buildings will be appropriated to banking and business purposes.

By the way, we are envious of Fayetteville on account of her fine hotel building. Without wishing to deprive our neighbors of what is justly theirs, we do wish sincerely that we here in Wilmington had a similar building. We will also say in justice to Mr. Waddill that so far as we could judge, the house is kept in a manner that leaves nothing further to be desired. Indeed, we heard all the hotels in Fayetteville highly spoken of. We speak of the Fayetteville from our own knowledge.

Among the many friends whom we had the pleasure of meeting were the conductors of the Democratic press in Fayetteville, Mr. Sinclair of the *North Carolinian* and Mr. Banks of the *Courier*. We were happy to find them well and pleased with their prospects, personal and political. For their polite attention we are truly grateful; it will give us pleasure to be able to reciprocate.

We publish elsewhere the report of the proceedings of the Convention. We think that the proper course has been pursued by the Democratic State Convention and the different district Conventions in North Carolina in leaving their delegates untrammelled and free to act according to their conscientious convictions, for the greatest good to the country and the party. The resolution in regard to Hon. Warren Winslow is a proper acknowledgment of a flattering preference expressed for a distinguished citizen of our own State and district.—So far as we know anything about the delegates chosen from this State, they will go to Charleston unpledged—not as this man's man, or that man's man, but as *Democrats;* such at least is our understanding of the wishes of the party in the State, and the duties of those entrusted with the representation of its views at Charleston.—Conventions are called to promote harmony—to agree upon fair and practicable grounds of union and concert of action, not to quarrel over mere words.

The speeches of Mr. Steele, Mr. Devane and Mr. Hall, deserve a more extended notice than our limits will now permit us to give to them. Mr. Steele's was strong, practical good sense, clothed in excellent language; of Mr. Hall as a speaker, we need hardly say anything to our people here—his address was easy, fluent, abounding in strong points and cogent reasoning, and at times rising into genuine eloquence. It was greeted with enthusiastic applause. Mr. Devane acquitted himself, as he always does, with more than credit to himself. He is destined to make his mark.

The Speech of Mr. Haywood at night, was an elaborate, able and conclusive argument on the subject of *ad valorem*. Mr. Haywood examined the subject in all its bearings, historical, financial, sectional. Examined it with reference to its justice or injustice—to its consequences—to its equality or inequality, and in all respects answered the arguments advanced by the advocates of a change in our Constitution. Mr. Haywood enchained a large and attentive audience for hours, listening to his lucid exposition.

The Democrats rallied in strength on Thursday and the occasion will not soon be forgotten, nor do we fear for the result, if the same spirit is kept alive until the day of the election. A proper effort and a most glorious success is ours.

We came down from Fayetteville on board that fine boat the Flora McDonald, and found ourselves as comfortable as we could be. Captain Hurt is absent superintending the construction of another boat for the same parties who own the Flora, but he has an excellent representative in Mr. Driver who now runs the boat. The river has been very high indeed.

☞ The Democratic District Convention, for the 2d district, was held in Newbern on the 22d inst. Wm. K. Lane, Esq., of Wayne, presided. All the counties, except Hyde, were represented. R. L. Bridgers, Esq., of Edgecombe, and L. W. Humphrey, Esq., of Onslow, were elected delegates to the Charleston Convention; Wm. K. Lane, Esq., and H. F. Bond, Esq., their alternates. Wm. B. Rodman, Esq., of Washington, is the Presidential Elector: sub-electors were also chosen for each county.

☞ The North Carolina Medical Society will be held this year at Washington, North Carolina, on the 4th Wednesday in April prox. It is to be hoped the attendance will be large from every part of the State.—The Society will find themselves well cared for by the good citizens of Washington. See notice of the Society in this paper.

Drowned.

A negro sailor belonging to the Barque John Griffin, lying at the wharf of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Rail Road, about 5 miles above town, whilst walking on a plank from the vessel to the wharf on yesterday, fell overboard and was drowned before assistance could reach him.

☞ The Standard is printing a large edition of Gov. Ellis' speech, delivered before the Democratic Convention. $2 per 100. The speech should be spread broadcast throughout the State.

☞ The wrecked Schr. Woodbine and all her materials was sold at auction yesterday by D. Pigott for $701 81.

The Proposed Railroad from Washington, N. C.

We learn from the Washington, N. C., *Dispatch* of the 21st inst., that some ten or twelve of the corporators met on Friday night last, in said town, in order to make arrangements for opening books, &c., for receiving subscriptions to the proposed Railroad from that place, when the sum of $15,000 was subscribed by those present. It requires a subscription of $100,000 to secure the charter. If a similar liberality is manifested by the people of the different counties through which the road is to pass, there will be no obstacle in the way; the road will soon be commenced, and the people of that section will shortly thereafter begin to realize the effects of the undertaking.

Ad Valorem.

"Mr. Bledsoe's proposed plan [against which Mr. Pool voted.—JOUR.] for bringing the measure into existence and Mr. Pool's, *are not the same.* They may both be *striving for the same end*, but prefer different roads."

Wilmington Herald, 22d March, 1860.

Then, of course, the principle is the same, the only difference being the "roads" they take to reach the same end. The italics in the above are our own.

☞ Lieut. Chapman, of the Saratoga, is bearer of dispatches from Vera Cruz to the government at Washington, relative to the capture of Miramon's ships. The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, under date of the 20th, says that the language held at the navy department concerning the capture of these vessels, is that they were piratical in their character, as they showed no flags, and were not recognized as Mexican by the Juarez government the vessels could not have been captured under any instructions to resist a blockade by them, as they did not make an attempt at blockading.

The dispatches had not reached Washington. We shall probably know more about the affair in a few days.

Texas Affairs.

A dispatch to the Charleston Courier from New Orleans, dated the 20th inst., says that Gov. Houston is at San Antonio, and will act in concert with Colonel Lee's operations on the Rio Grande. Col. Lee was to leave on the 15th for active work. Five hundred Rangers are already in the field under Gov. Houston's proclamation, for the defence of the Northern frontier, where the Indians are murdering, plundering and burning in all directions.

☞ Wm. B. Smith, Esq., of the Tarboro' *Mercury*, has associated with him C. C. Callan, Esq., late Washington City correspondent of that paper. Mr. C. has been connected with the Democratic press for a length of time, and will, no doubt, make a valuable co-editor of the *Mercury*. We wish him and his partner success.—Edgecombe ought to give a handsome support to her press. Her citizens are amply able to do so, and we have no doubt they will.

☞ The Steamer Post Boy is to resume her trips between Newbern and Washington as soon as she undergoes the necessary repairs.

For the Journal.

MESSRS. EDITORS: We wish to state through your excellent paper, that the public money in District No. 1, will soon be expended, and we hope that the citizens of said District will manifest an interest and subscribe liberally for the continuance of the School. We see the use of educating the poor class of children in this town, and let us put our shoulder to the wheel of invention and keep the School going. Money must inevitably be raised, and we appeal to the generosity of the people of this place to aid and assist us in this effort. The School is in a very flourishing condition—104 scholars in attendance, and under the control of Mr. B. R. PARISH, of Sampson, a man of fine qualifications and an excellent teacher. He has been teaching for us five months, during which time his School has been visited by some of the most prominent and experienced teacher in the State.

COMMITTEE.

For the Journal.

Fire in Duplin.

DUPLIN COUNTY, N. C., March 22d, 1860.

MESSRS. EDITORS: To-day, between seven and nine o'clock, A. M., the residence of Mrs. Ann Pearsal, the widow of the late James Pearsall, deceased, was entirely consumed by fire. About half-past seven this morning it was discovered by one of the servants that a small spot on the roof was on fire, and the alarm was immediately given; but no one being near except females, no steps were taken to put it out until necessary aid was secured, which came too late to avail anything. A large portion of the roof was then in flames, and consequently all efforts to extinguish them were fruitless. The most of the valuable furniture was saved; the loss sustained, I suppose, is about $2,000.

The many friends of this faithful and beloved mother will deplore her misfortune.

Yours, respectfully, S. S M.

Gov. Ellis's Appointments.

We are requested to give notice that Gov. Ellis will address the people at the following times and places:

Gatesville, Gates, Tuesday, 3d of April.
Hertford, Perquimans, Thursday, 5th.
Elizabeth City, Pasquotank, Friday, 6th.
Currituck Court House, Saturday, 7th.
Edenton, Chowan, Monday, 9th.
Plymouth, Washington, Tuesday, 10th.
Williamston, Martin, Wednesday, 11th.
Tawboro', Edgecombe, Thursday, 12th.
Nashville, Nash, Friday, 13th.
Wilson, Wilson, Saturday, 14th.

These appointments will embrace about two weeks—as long a period as the Governor can well be absent from duties in Raleigh. Information from a private source received in Raleigh, renders it probable that Mr. Pool commenced the campaign this week. The Governor has made appointments in Mr. Pool's neighborhood, and will no doubt be glad to meet him at the times and places mentioned. If any changes shall be made in the above appointments, or new ones added after consultation with Mr. Pool, due notice thereof will be given.

Ral. Standard.

FROM UTAH AND PIKE'S PEAK—MANSLAUGHTER AND LYNCH LAW AT DENVER CITY.—*Atchinson, March* 21.—The central and overland mail and Pike's Peak express arrived this evening, bringing dates from Salt Lake to March 2d, and Denver city to the 15th inst., and $30,000 in gold dust.

On the 14th, at Denver City, Moses Young shot Wm. West, of Leavenworth. On the 15th Young was tried before the "People's Court," and hung at three o'clock on the same afternoon. The unfortunate man only said, in his defence, that he had killed his best friend, but for what cause the world would never know. The funeral of West was largely attended by the Free Masons and others.

Mr. Stone who was wounded in a duel, as previously stated, was still alive, but his surgeons pronounced his wound mortal.

Affairs at Salt Lake City were quiet. Gen. Johnson and Maj. Porter left Camp Floyd on the 29th of February, en route for Washington via California.

ELECTION IN NEBRASKA TERRITORY.—*Chicago*, March 21.—The Nebraska Republican gives the following returns from the late election held in that Territory for delegates to the convention to form a State constitution.

Of the forty-eight counties heard from, thirty-six are republican and twelve democratic, with four counties not returned. On the State government question the vote stands 1,877 for to 1,987 against such a goverment.

MURDER OF NORTH CAROLINIANS IN TEXAS.—We understand that authentic information has been received here from W. A. Evans, Esq., formerly of this vicinity, that two young men, brothers, Colin and Angus Monroe, formerly of Robeson county, N. C., were murdered by Indians recently. They were in search of a location for the purpose of stock raising, when the Indians came upon one of them at their camp and murdered him, and subsequently met the other in the road and murdered him. The citizens pursued the Indians and killed fifteen of them.

We learn that the brothers Monroe were very worthy men, much respected in Robeson and Cumberland counties, where they have left many relatives and friends.

Fayetteville Observer.

RIVER NAVIGATION.—The John Haughton passed safely through the locks to Deep River, on Monday last, having in tow two lighters. We learn that she met with no obstacle on her way. She is expected to return soon with a cargo of coal.—*Fay. Carolinian, 4th inst.*

SPURGEON REPUDIATED.—The superintendent of Baptist colportage in Virginia has instructed the book agent of the Sunday school and publication board (T. J. Starke, of Richmond,) to send back all the copies of Spurgeon's sermons ordered for their colporteurs, and now on hand.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 22d, 1860.

The Senate on yesterday discussed the Florida Claims. Resolutions were introduced asking the President for information in regard to the capture of the Mexican Steamers.

In the House similar resolutions were introduced.—The Sickles election case was discussed.

WASHINGTON, March 23d, 1860.

Yesterday, in the Senate, the homestead bill was up, but no action taken upon it. In the House the amendment to the Utah territorial bill was debated. The Michigan contested election case was taken up, and the preliminary action had thereon, indicates the probability that Cooper, Democrat, will be ousted of his seat.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

NEW ORLEANS, March 24th, 1860.

Advices from Vera Cruz to the 14th instant have been received.

Miraman bombarded the city on the 13th, doing little damage.

A detachment of Miramon's troops from Alvarado were attacked and completely routed by the Liberalists. A flag of truce was sent by Juarez, which resulted in a supension of hostilities.

A military Congress composed of the chiefs of the two armies and representatives of foreign governments met the same evening. Result unknown.

It was reported that Miramon had abandoned the siege and deserted his army and taken refuge aboard the French fleet, the city of Mexico pronouncing against him. Army deserting.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ST. LOUIS, March 22, 1860.—The California overland mail, with dates to the 3d inst., has arrived.

The Democratic State Convention at Sacramento adopted the Cincinnati platform. The Dred Scott decision was also sustained. The administration of the President was endorsed.

Daniel S. Dickinson of New York, was declared the first choice of the Convention, as a candidate for the next Presidency.

Delegates were elected to the Charleston Convention, but they are uncommitted.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH 26, 1860.

The Democratic National Committee to-day calls a meeting to be held on the 5th day of April relative to the Charleston Convention, but it is highly improbable that they will change the place of meeting.

NEW YORK, March 26, 1860.

A. S. Stewart, the celebrated Dry Goods Merchant has been taken to the Insane Asylum.

Nothing further from Vera Cruz.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 24th, 1860.

The steamship Canada, at this port yesterday, brings dates to the 10th. The Western powers had agreed to protect Turkey against the Eastern powers.

Sardinia consents to a vote by the Savoyards on the subject of annexation to France.

The advanced customs on rice went into effect in England on the 7th inst.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, March 10th, 1860.

Cotton dull. Sales of the week 47,000 bales, at a decline of ⅛d. The decline is principally on the middling and lower qualities. Stock on hand 830,000 bales, of which 697,000 bales are American. Middling Orleans 6¾d.; Middling Uplands 6¼d.

Breadstuffs quiet. Provisions quiet. Rice firm at 23 a 24s. Resin steady at 4s. 5d. a 4s. 6d. Turpentine dull, and all qualities slightly declined. Spirits Turpentine 35s. 6d. a 36s.

Consols closed at 94⅛.

Democratic Sentiment in Ohio.

The President of the Virginia Senate on Saturday submitted the following communication, which, on motion of Mr. Paxton, was ordered to be printed:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Richmond, March 17th, 1860.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Delegates:

I transmit to you for your consideration the accompanying papers, sent to me by members of the Ohio Legislature.

It is a source of infinite satisfaction to me to know that sentiments so national and conservative as those embodied in the preamble and resolutions are entertained by the minority of the members of the House of Representatives of that State. Being powerless in the body to which they belong, they have adopted this unexceptionable mode of making known to the Legislature and the people of this Commonwealth their views upon a question of absorbing interest and importance to the peace of the country and the preservation of the Union. The patriotic spirit they have exhibited is, in times like these, when dangers threaten us on all sides, worthy of the highest commendation, and should be appropriately responded to. Respectfully,

JOHN LETCHER.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Columbus, Ohio, March 13, 1860.

Hon. John Letcher, of Virginia:

DEAR SIR:—The undersigned, Democratic members of the Ohio Legislature, desire your Excellency to lay before the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Virginia the enclosed resolutions. They were introduced in the House of Representatives of this General Assembly, and rejected by a strict party vote. We desire to a sure you, and through you the members of the Virginia Legislature, that, although these resolutions have been repudiated by a Republican Legislature of Ohio, they reflect the sentiments of at least one hundred and seventy-one thousand of the voters of Ohio.

Respectfully,

LEW. SLUSSER,	B. HUTCHESON,
J. E. CHASE,	WM. PARR,
G. W. ANDREWS,	JAS. M. STOUT,
PATRICK ROGERS,	WM. BLOCKER,
JAS. N. FELLOWS,	W. B. WOOD,
B. W. CARLISLE,	JOSEPH JONAS,
JAS M WHITE,	JOSEPH F. WRIGHT,
WM. JONES,	JOHN L. WENNER,
S. W. SHAW,	J. E. MYERS,
T. K. JACOBS,	J. S. REISINGER,
NEWTON SCHLEICH,	WM. S. TANNEYHILL,
BENJ. FASON,	CHAS. POWERS,
ED. FOSTER,	ALEX. E. CORY,
C. A. WHITE,	GEO. HOUSE,
WM. NEWMAN,	WM. J. FLAGG,
E. A. FERGUSON,	BENJ. L. REES,
A. L. PERRILL,	JOS. THOMPSON,

GEO. L. CONVERSE.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS IN RELATION TO THE RECENT OUTBREAK AT HARPER'S FERRY.

Whereas, The people of the United States, "in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility," &c., as set forth in the preamble of the Constitution of the United States, have ordained a government, which embraced, at the time of its formation, and which now embraces both slaveholding and non slaveholding States; and whereas, the Union thus formed under the Constitution, constituting, as it does, the closest, most delicate and important relationship that can exist between communities of people independent in their local domestic affairs, is an object of the highest concern to all the States composing it, which demands from each a warm and earnest consideration for the peace, safety, prosperity and happiness of all the others: Be it, therefore,

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That the people of Ohio, by their Representatives, regard the recent outrage at Harper's Ferry as a crime, not only against the Commonwealth of Virginia, but against the Government of the United States.

II. That in the spirit of friendship and good neighborhood, and with the assurance of a determined purpose, faithfully to obey all the obligations, which the Constitution and laws of the land impose upon them, and especially desiring at this juncture to express an earnest sympathy with their fellow-citizens of Virginia, recently threatened with an attempt to produce a servile revolt in their midst, the people of Ohio greet the people of Virginia, and congratulate them upon the prompt suppression of the attempted outbreak, and upon their safe deliverance from the horrors of a servile insurrection.

III. That in view of what has recently occurred to excite the alarm of our Southern brethren, the people of Ohio disavow, as they have always done, any right or wish to interfere, in any manner, with the domestic institution of the other States of the Union.

IV. That, on the contrary, they reprobate in the strongest and clearest terms, all attempts made by any of the citizens of Ohio, whether by invasion secret instigation, or the promulgation in any form among our people of inflammatory appeals, designed or tending to lead to the violent invasion of any slave State, or of incendiary matter among the slave population of any State, designed or tending to excite servile insurrection therein, or to arouse those who are lawfully held in servitude to violence and bloodshed, and they most earnestly protest against and denounce as dangerous in tendency, and contrary to the plighted faith on which the Constitution was formed all acts whose purpose or effect is to make the Union less perfect, to violate justice between the parties to the Constitutional compact, to disturb the domestic tranquility of any State, or to destroy that spirit of friendly intercourse, harmony and mutual forbearance upon which the Union was established, and without which it cannot be perpetuated.

V. That a copy of these resolutions be enclosed by the Governor to the Governor of Virginia, with the request that they be laid before the Legislature of that Commonwealth.

THE MEXICAN COLLISION.—NEW ORLEANS, MARCH 23.—The U. S. war ship *Preble* is below with the prisoners, previously reported. The officers and crew are reported all well. No later advices from the squadron.

Democratic District Convention.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The Delegates from the several counties assembled in the Fayetteville Hall at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The Convention was organized by calling Col. W. L. Steele, of Richmond, to the Chair, and requesting W. S. Norment, of Robeson, and Col. Wm. Alderman, of Cumberland, to act as Secretaries.

The President in a short address, returned his thanks for the honor conferred upon him, and stated the object for which we had assembled.

The roll of the counties being called, the folowing gentlemen reported themselves as delegates from their several counties:

NEW HANOVER.—Jas. Fulton, Eli W. Hall, A. Lamont.

ROBESON.—J. P. Fuller, W. S. Norment, A. Watson.

SAMPSON.—W. C. Draughon, D. J. Devane, A. A. McKay.

RICHMOND.—Col. W. L. Steele, P. M. Powell, J. T. Roper.

HARNETT.—J. S. Harrington, Neill McKay.

CUMBERLAND.—W. McL. McKay, C. G. Wright, D. Shaw, J. H. Cook, N. R. Blue, E. Gainey, T. H. Massey, Wm. Cade, Col. Wm. Alderman, E. S. Hobbs, P. J. Sinclair, C. D. Nixon, Jos. Arey, G. W. Lawrence, Arthur Melvin, W. H. Melvin, Neill Marsh, Absalom Marsh.

BLADEN.—T. D. McDowell.

On motion of T. D. McDowell, Esq., of Bladen, all democrats not appointed as Delegates, be invited to take seats in the Convention. Adopted.

On motion of Neill McKay, of Cumberland, E. G. Haywood, Elector, was invited to take a seat in the Convention.

On motion of P. J. Sinclair, Esq., of Cumberland, the Chairman was requested to appoint a delegate from each county to report business for the action of the Convention. The following gentlemen were chosen, viz:

McDowell, of Bladen; Hall, of New Hanover; McKay, of Sampson; McKay, of Cumberland; Harrington, of Harnett; Fuller, of Robeson; Powell, of Richmond.

Col. Waddill, tendered to the Convention the use of any room in the Hotel building, for the meeting of the Committees.

A communication was read by the Chairman from Jno. M. Rose, Esq., Secretary of the Western R. R, extending an invitation to the Convention, to go on an excursion to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

J. G. Cook, Esq., tendered in behalf of the I. O. O. F. the use of their Hall to the Convention for the use of its Committees.

On motion of A. A. McKay, of Sampson, the Convention adjourned until 3 o'clock, p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION, 3 p. m.—The President in the Chair. The committee returned, and on motion of C. G. Wright, Esq., of Cumberland, the roll was called to ascertain if any other delegates had taken their seats.—None appeared.

During the absence of the committee, D. J. Devane, Esq., of Sampson, being called upon, arose and addressed the Convention in a very chaste and able speech of half an hour.

The committee on resolutions having returned, the chairman, P. M. Powell, Esq., reported the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That we, a portion of the Democracy of the 3d Congressional District of North Carolina, in convention assembled, do re-affirm the time honored principles of the great National Democratic party, as contained in the Cincinnati Platform. And believing from the signs of the times that union, harmony and concert of action, are indispensable to the peace of the country and the preservation of the Union, we call upon conservative men of all parties, and all sections, to join with us in repelling the attacks of the lawless fanatics upon the Constitution and the laws; sustaining the rights of all sections to an equal participation in the benefits and blessings conferred upon all the States of this great Confederacy.

Resolved, That the next great convention of the Democratic party, to assemble in Charleston on the 23d day of April next, will be an event in the history of this nation, fraught with consequences of momentous importance, not only to us as a party, but as a nation. If harmony and good feeling between all sections of our country should not be preserved, after years may hang around its failure the emblems of mourning, and the friends of liberty and union lament that failure as the last bright hour of a once great, prosperous and happy people.

Resolved, That in looking at the past history of this country, we point with pride to the fact that every step of its progress from an infant republic to a great and mighty nation, has been guided by the wisdom of Democratic measures and sage council of Democratic statesmen; but for the great Democratic party in the last national campaign, our country, to-day, would have been under the control of a Black Republican President, knowing no Constitution but a higher law, brought into being by his own fanatical imagination.

Resolved, That we cheerfully endorse the platform of principles adopted by the Democratic State Convention which met at Raleigh on the 8th inst., and that we will give to the nominee of that Convention for the office of Governor, Hon. John W. Ellis, our most enthusiastic support.

Resolved, That while we repose implicit confidence in the Democratic National Convention, to assemble at Charleston on the 23d of April next, and will give to its nominations our cordial support, we yet feel gratified by the expressions of preference that have already been made in favor of our distinguished representative, Hon. Warren Winslow, for Vice President of the United States, and respectfully submit his claims to the consideration of the Convention.

Resolved, That we recommend Col. W. L. Steele, of Richmond and James Fulton, of New Hanover, as delegates to the Charleston Convention, and J. P. Fuller, of Robeson, and A. A. McKoy, of Sampson, alternates.

Resolved, That we recommend William A. Allen, of Duplin county, as a suitable person to be placed on the Democratic ticket for Elector.

On motion of A. A. McKoy, Esq., of Sampson, a vote of thanks was tendered to the President and officers of the W. R. R. Co., and accepting the invitation to visit the terminus of the Western Coalfield R. R.

On motion of P. J. Sinclair, Esq., of Cumberland, the Convention proceeded to elect the sub-electors—two from each county in this district.

On motion of Col. Thos. Waddill, the Convention adjourned in order that the delegates for each county might make their selection for the sub-electors.

Upon the assembling of the Convention the following were reported:

NEW HANOVER.—T W Brown, Jr., J A Wright.
BRUNSWICK.—S Langdon, J D Taylor.
COLUMBUS.—Forney George, J W Ellis.
ROBESON.—N A McLean, W S Norment.
BLADEN.—J A Richardson, G M White.
SAMPSON.—D J Devane, Jas Lassiter.
RICHMOND—J T Roper, Col W L Steele.
HARNETT.—Jas S Harrington, D McDougald.
CUMBERLAND—C G Wright, N McKay.
DUPLIN.—J D Lunsford, T S Kenan.

Eli W. Hall, Esq., of New Hanover, being called upon, arose and addressed the Convention in an eloquent speech of three-quarters of an hour in length.

Col. W. L. Steele being called upon—and C. G. Wright, Esq., in the Chair—took the floor and made a speech of unusual felicity and power.

On motion of P. J. Sinclair, Esq., the thanks of the Convention were tendered to the President and Secretaries for the efficient manner in which they had discharged their several duties.

On motion of C. G. Wright, Esq., a committee was appointed to call upon E. G. Haywood, Esq., to invite him to address the people in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

On motion of J. H. Cook, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

W. L. STEELE, Ch'n.

W. S. NORMENT, }
WM. ALDERMAN, } Secretaries.

Additional by the Canada.

HALIFAX, March 23d—P. M.—The following embraces the main points of interest in the advices per steamer Canada:

ENGLAND.—The Savoy question has been brought prominently before Parliament.

In the House of Lords the Duke of Newcastle said that the dispatches laid before Parliament touching the Savoy question contained everything important that had taken place.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Ringlake, at the request of Lord Russel, postponed his motion protesting against the annexation of Savoy to France.

Mr. Byng moved an address to the Crown, approving the new commercial treaty with France, and pledging Parliament to take necessary measures for carrying into effect. The address was agreed to without a division.

In reply to a question, Austria and Prussia had intimated their concurrence in the views of England touching the annexation of Savoy to France, but Russia had not replied yet.

No more floating batteries are to be constructed in England—the Armstrong guns having completely riddled the immense thick iron plates of the experimental vessel.

The additional duties on rice went into effect on the 7th inst.

ITALY.—The Paris correspondent of the London Times says it is likely, as soon as universal suffrage in Tuscany declares for annexation to Piedmont, the Savoyards will have a French army on the spot.

TURKEY.—The western powers have promised assistance to the Porte in maintaining his rights in Servia and the Danubian principalities, in case complications and an armed intervention should occur.

THE TEXAS FRONTIER.—WASHINGTON, MARCH 23.—The offer of Governor HOUSTAN, of Texas, of five thousand men for the defence of the Texas frontier, has been declined by the Federal Government.

ONE HUNDRED GIRLS IN A TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—In England the business of operating telegraph wires has been to a great extent placed in the hands of young ladies, who find it very agreeable employment. The inland department of the Electric Telegraph Company in London now employs one hundred young ladies, who receive and trausmit the messages from all parts of the United Kingdom. The room in which they are engaged is lofty, spacious, and admirably lighted and ventilated. A number of long tables are placed across the room upon which the instruments are placed, an attendant being seated opposite each one. There is one table for Liverpool, another for Manchester, a third for Birmingham and Glasgow, and so on for the whole of the chief towns. When not engaged at the instruments, the girls employ themselves with needlework or reading. The room is in charge of a matron. The compensation ranges from 10s. to 25s. ($2 50 to $6 25) per week. Ten hours constitute a day's work. A period of six weeks is sufficient to learn the whole process of telegraphing, but longer practice is required to impart efficiency and rapidity of execution. There is a kitchen in which the young ladies cook their dinners, and a servant to wait upon them, with a lavatory and other appliances for their comfort and convenience. The access to the room is by a staircase exclusively devoted to the ladies, and no person of the ruder sex is upon any account admitted into their department except upon a special order.—To the honor of the "fair sex," the experiment has proved to demonstration that the proverbial incapacity of women to keep a secret is a great untruth. Of the thousands of important and valuable secrets which must yearly come to the knowledge of these young ladies, not a single one has ever transpired. Many of the fair operatives are closely related to individuals distinguished in literature, science and art.

FROM WASHINGTON CITY.—*Washington, March* 23.—The contract for printing the postoffice blanks has been awarded to C. F. S. Thomas, at 94¼ per cent. less than the previous prices. This will probably result in a saving per annum of upwards of forty thousand dollars.

Lafayette P. Brown, of North Carolina, has been appointed a purser in the navy.

The Postmaster General has gone to Florida in consequence of the severe illness of his wife there.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED PIRATE AND MURDERER.—NEW YORK, MARCH 24.—The alleged pirate and murderer of the sloop A. E. Johnson, has been arrested in Providence. His real name is Alfred W. Hicks, and belongs to Foster, Rhode Island.

JONES' HOTEL.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has purchased the lease and furniture of the JONES HOTEL in Philadelphia. The Hotel was entirely refitted and newly furnished last Spring, important additions will be put in this month, so that the old and well known Jones Hotel will be second to none in the city, as a home for the men of business or pleasure. Charges moderate, and every exertion will be made to merit a liberal share of patronage. AARON GAGE.
March 19th, 1860 166 1m—30-1y

FERTILIZERS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS offer for sale, and respectfully solicit orders for the following fertilizers:
NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO (Pure;
REESE'S MANIPULATED GUANO;
SOMBRERO "
AMERICAN "
LAND PLASTER;
SUPER PHOSPHATE LIME;
NATIONAL FERTILIZERS, (OR FARMER'S FRIEND) &c., &c.
Orders from the country will be promptly filled at the lowest market price. A supply always on hand.
March 23d, 1860 W. H. McRARY & CO.

BY EXPRESS.

AT KELLEY'S NEW BOOK STORE.
A superior Family Bible with 40 blanks for Family Records.
Testament with Psalms, large Type.
Goldsmith's Complete Works, 4 vols.
The Two Sisters, by Mrs. Southworth.
Marcus Warland, by Mrs. Lee Hentz.
Virginia House Wife or Methodical Cook.
3,000 Exercises in Arithmetic, by David Ring.
Centennial Birth Day of Robt. Burns, as celebrated by the Burns Club of New York, 1859
Sunshine, or Kate Vinton, by Mrs. McKeever.
Parton's Life of Andrew Jackson, vol. 1st.
March 26.

THOSE LIGHT
SOFT HATS,
WEIGHING
ONLY
TWO OUNCES,
CAN BE CARRIED IN
THE POCKET,
MADE OF THE FINEST
AND LIGHTEST MATERIAL,
Now open at the Hat and Cap Emporium.
March 26, 1860. MYERS & MOORE.

SPRING 1860.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

WE ARE NOW OPENING and daily receiving, the largest and most complete STOCK OF GOODS ever offered in this market, comprising CLOTHING, DRY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, &c., &c. We particularly call the attention of the trade to the fact that our stock of Clothing is manufactured under the supervision of one of the members of the firm, whose long experience in that line, will enable us to give entire satisfaction to those who will favor us with a call.
WHOLESALE BUYERS would do well to call and examine our stock as great inducements will be offered at
WEILL & ANATHAN'S
Wholesale and Retail Stores,
No. 13 Market and 36 Water Street,
Wilmington, N. C.
March 9th, 1860 158-1m—29-1m

OUR OWN IMPORTATION.

5 CASES HOYLES ENGLISH PRINTS;
100 pieces Irish Linens;
400 dozen Lawn Handkerchiefs;
100 " Hem Stitch "
50 pieces Brown and White Irish Drills;
8, 10, and 12—4 Damask Table Cloths;
Table Napkins and Damasks.
Imported by ourselves direct from the Manufacturers in England and Ireland, and will be sold at less than New York wholesale prices. HEDRICK & RYAN.
March 19th, 1860

JUST RECEIVED.

20 BBLS. EXTRA C. SUGAR;
5 do. Patent Cut Loaf do.;
3 do. Whale Oil;
100 sacks Salt;
45 bbls. Flour;
5 half-bbls. Sal Soda;
10 boxes of Rock and Prepared Potash.
March 21. O. KELLEY.

WM. CARTER, S. S. CARTER,
DAVID N. CARTER, JOHN Q. A. CARTER.
UNITED WE STAND!

WM. CARTER & SONS

HAVE ESTABLISHED the first permanent BOOT AND SHOE, SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTORY in Chatham County, for wholesale, where may be had at short notice, at any time, a full assortment of the above named articles, all of which are principally made of their own make of Leather, and of Southern hides. We hope this will have unlimited attention from all who are down against the Harper's Ferry affair. Nothing shall be lacking on our part to please.
Our NEGRO BROGANS are unsurpassed in North Carolina, and as we make the Leather, we can sell on terms to compare with any.
All orders from a distance shall have due attention. All kinds of county produce, raw Hides, Tallow, &c. taken in exchange at cash prices.
Messrs. T. C. & B. G. WORTH, sole agents, at Wilmington, N. C., and G. W. WILLIAMS & CO. at Wilmington, N. C., for the sale of our *Negro Brogans*, at Fayetteville, Address, WM. CARTER & SONS, &c.
March 22, 1860. Goldsboro, N. C.
168-1w—30-3m

CAT
WASHINGTON ARACT
Clothing, MACHINE,
INDISPENSABLE, Time, and Labor Saved!

THE most VALUABLE TO HOUSE-KEEPERS.
offered a simple, economical, and durable article ever day. ed to the public to alleviate the discomforts of washDESCRIPTION.

It consists of a metal cylinder, with ribs on the inside, and an interior cylinder of wood, with ribs. There is a space of from 6 to 8 inches between the two cylinders. One crank turns both cylinders at the same time in opposite directions, readily creating a suds, forcing the water through the clothes, and effectually removing the dirt. The action of the water does the work quickly, dispenses entirely with rubbing, and thus saves the wear of clothes.

SULLIVAN & HYATT, Proprietors,
54 *BEEKMAN STREET, NEW YORK.*

N. B.—State and County Rights for sale, and purchasers supplied with Machines at wholesale on liberal terms.
☞ A Machine is in operation by a laundress daily, at our Salesroom, 439 Broadway.
Feb. 28, 1860. 149&27-3m

MISSES
WHITE LEGHORN FLATS
ELEGANTLY
TRIMMED,
at the Emporium. MYERS & MOORE.
March 19th, 1860.

VINEGAR.

5 BBLS. CLARIFIED CIDER VINEGAR, just received. For sale by L. B. HUGGINS & SONS.
March 22. S. E. cor. Market & Second Streets.

CHOICE GOSHEN BUTTER.

RECEIVED PER SCHR. SEA BIRD. For sale by L. B. HUGGINS & SONS,
March 22. S. E. cor. Market & Second Streets.

BACON—BACON.

NORTH CAROLINA BACON in lots to suit.
Western Bacon by the Hhd., for sale by
March 21. ZENO H. GREENE.

MOTHERS

In presenting you with DR. EATON'S INFANTILE COLIC DIAL, we desire to state its superiority over every nostrum that nurse or quack has heretofore offered you.

First—It is the preparation of a regular physician, who is well qualified from much experience in infantile complaints to prescribe for them. Secondly—It is entirely free from paregoric or opiate of any kind, and consequently relieves by removing the suffering of your child, instead of deadening its sensibilities. Thirdly—It

THE JOURNAL.

Having a Steam Power Press, we are enabled to keep our columns open until the latest moment.

The circulation of the Daily Journal is not surpassed in extent by any Commercial Paper in the State.

1860. | ALMANAC. | 1860.

	JANUARY.	FEBRUARY.	MARCH.	APRIL.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUGUST.	SEPT'R.	OCT'R.	NOV'R.	DEC'R.
SUNDAY	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	2 9 16 23 30
MONDAY	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	3 10 17 24 31
TUESDAY	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	4 11 18 25
WEDNESDAY	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	5 12 19 26
THURSDAY	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27
FRIDAY	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	7 14 21 28
SATURDAY	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24	1 8 15 22 29

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MONDAY	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	3 10 17 24 31
TUESDAY	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	4 11 18 25
WEDNESDAY	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	5 12 19 26
THURSDAY	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27
FRIDAY	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	7 14 21 28
SATURDAY	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24	1 8 15 22 29

THE DAILY JOURNAL,

Published six times a week, at $6 per annum, payable in advance. Single copies THREE CENTS.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL,

is issued every Thursday morning, at $2 50 per year, invariably in advance. This paper contains all the principal news of the week, and all the important editorial matter of the daily issues, together with a weekly report of the markets of this town.

The circulation of the Weekly paper is now quite large, and is constantly on the increase. The Daily Journal has also a very respectable circulation, especially among business men. These papers afford facilities for advertising surpassed by no others in this section.

We also do all kinds of *Printing*, such as *Pamphlets, Bills of Exchange, Bills of Lading, Checks, Bill Heads, Headings, Circulars, Cards, Posters, Handbills, Labels, &c.*

BLANKS—For Lawyers, Clerks of Courts, Sheriffs and Constables, printed to order, and forwarded to any part of the State, FREE OF POSTAGE, for $1 per quire, when as many as four quires are ordered of one kind, if done on letter or cap paper.

FULTON & PRICE,

South side Princess, between Front and Second Streets,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

DUPLIN COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Executive Committee, whose duty it was to prepare a list of Premiums to be awarded at their next Annual Fair; to arrange and appoint the Committees on the various matters of the Society for the present year, conclude as follows—to wit: For the

Best	cultivated and model Farm	$50 00
"	acre upland corn, not less than 100 bushels	10 00
2d "	" " " 90 "	8 00
3d "	" " " 80 "	6 00
4th "	" " " 70 "	4 00
5th "	" " " 60 "	2 00
6th "	" " " 50 "	1 00
Best	" lowland " " 100 "	10 00
2d "	" " " 90 "	5 00
3d "	" " " 80 "	2 00
Best	acre wheat, " 30 "	4 00
2d "	" " " 25 "	2 00
3d "	" " " 20 "	1 00
Best	acre field peas, " 30 "	2 00
2d "	" " " 25 "	1 00
Best	acre rice, " 60 "	2 00
2d "	" " " 50 "	1 00
Best	acre rye, " 25 "	1 00
2d "	" " " 20 "	50
Best	acre Oats, " 35 "	1 00
2d "	" " " 30 "	50
Best	sweet potatoes, " 400 "	4 00
2d "	" " " 350 "	3 00
3d "	" " " 300 "	2 00
4th "	" " " 275 "	1 00
Best	acre cotton, " 2,500 lbs	10 00
2d "	" " " 2 000 "	6 00
3d "	" " " 1,500 "	2 00
Best	bale of cotton,	3 00
2d "	" "	1 00
Best	bacon hams, " 6	5 00
2d "	" " 6	4 00
3d "	" " 6	3 00
4th "	" " 6	2 00
5th "	" " 6	1 00
Best	pickled pork, " 30 pounds	3 00
2d "	" " 30 pounds	2 00
3d "	" " 30 pounds	1 00
Best	lot of lard, " 10 pounds	3 00
2d "	" " 10 pounds	2 00
3d "	" " 10 pounds	1 00
	barrel Duplin made flour	1 00
2d "	" " " "	1 00
	bushel Duplin corn meal	1 00
2d "	specimen of corn and wheat, each	50
"	" potatoes, turnips, beets, each	25
"	" seed rye, rice and oats, "	25
"	" field peas, cotton seed, "	25
"	" pumpkins, squashes, "	25
"	" cabbage, collards, &c., "	25
"	" seed cotton, onions, "	25
"	" home-made soap, process, &c.	1 00
2d "	" " " "	50
"	" chewing tobacco	1 00
2d "	" " "	50
"	" smoking tobacco	1 00
2d "	" " "	50
"	boar of any stock, his *real* value to be considered	3 00
2d "	" " " "	2 00
3d "	" " " "	1 00
4th "	" " " "	50
"	sow and pigs,	3 00
2d "	" " "	2 00
3d "	" " "	1 00
4th "	" " "	50
	Largest and best hog	2 00
2d "	" " "	1 00
	Best lot of hogs, not less than 5	3 00
2d "	" " " 5	2 00
3d "	" " " 5	1 00
"	pig of either sex	1 00
2d "	" " "	1 00
"	pair of pigs, improved breed	2 00
"	" " Duplin or similar stock	3 00
2d "	" " " "	2 00
3d "	" " " "	1 00
4th "	" " " "	50
"	lot of shoats, not less than 5	2 00
2d "	" " " 5	1 00
3d "	" " " 5	50
"	Devon bull	3 00
2d "	" "	1 00
"	Durham "	3 00
2d "	" "	1 00
"	Native "	3 00
2d "	" "	1 00
"	bull of any other breed	1 00
"	" yearling, Devon and Durham, each	2 00
2d "	" " " "	1 00
"	heifer " "	2 00
2d "	" " "	1 00
"	bull and heifer, native	2 00
2d "	" " "	1 00
"	calf of any stock	2 00
Best	milch cow, stock to be reported	5 00
2d "	" " "	4 00
3d "	" " "	3 00
4th "	" " "	2 00
5th "	" " "	1 00
6th "	" " "	50
"	yoke of oxen	2 00
2d "	" "	1 00
"	single ox	1 00
2d "	" "	50
"	stallion, stock to be reported	4 00
2d "	" " "	3 00
3d "	" " "	2 00
4th "	" " "	1 00
"	brood mare	4 00
2d "	" "	3 00
3d "	" "	2 00
4th "	" "	1 00
"	carriage horses	2 00
2d "	" "	1 00
3d "	" "	50
"	buggy horse for family	2 00
2d "	" " "	1 00
"	saddle horse	2 00
2d "	" "	1 00
"	trotter in harness	2 00
2d "	" "	1 00
3d "	" "	50
"	pacer under the saddle	1 00
2d "	" "	50
"	two years old colt, breed considered	2 00
2d "	" " "	1 00
"	one year " "	2 00
2d "	" " "	1 00
"	jack	2 00
"	pair mules	2 00
2d "	" "	1 00
"	single "	1 00
"	draft horses	2 00
2d "	" "	1 00
"	N. C. made buggy	3 00
2d "	" "	1 00
"	buggy or carriage harness	2 00
2d "	" "	1 00
"	N. C. made plough	2 00
2d "	" "	1 00
3d "	" "	50
"	pair N. C. finished hames	50
Best	swingletree	50
"	ox yoke	50
"	N. C. grubbing hoe	50
"	Duplin made axe helve	25
"	N. C. made wagon	2 00
2d "	" " "	1 00
"	" " fill cart	2 00
2d "	" " "	1 00
"	axle-tree	50
"	pair N. C. made boots	1 00
2d "	" " "	50
"	" " dress shoes	1 00
2d "	" " "	50
"	" " brogans	1 00
2d "	" " "	50
"	" field basket	50
"	lot of N. C. made small baskets for keys, &c.	50
"	set " " sitting chairs	2 00
2d "	" " " "	1 00
"	spinning wheel	1 00
"	home tanned leather	1 00
2d "	" " "	50
"	home made and quilted bed quilt	4 00
2d "	" " " "	3 00
3d "	" " " "	2 00
4th "	" " " "	1 00
5th "	" " " "	50
"	woolen counterpane, (N C.,)	2 00
2d "	" " "	1 00
"	cotton wove "	2 00
2d "	" " "	1 00
"	" tufted "	2 00
2d "	" " "	1 00
"	pair blankets, "	1 00
"	home made coat pattern	2 00
2d "	" " "	1 00
3d "	" " "	50
"	" pants	2 00
2d "	" "	1 00
3d "	" "	50
"	" vest	1 00
2d "	" "	50
"	" embroidery	2 00
2d "	" "	1 00
3d "	" "	50
"	" needle work	2 00
2d "	" "	1 00
3d	Best home made needle work	50
"	" " braid work	1 00
2d "	" " "	50
"	home drawing	1 00
2d "	" "	50
"	" painting	1 00
2d "	" "	50
"	home made fancy work basket	50
2d "	" " "	25
"	" ladies' dress pattern	1 00
2d "	" " "	50
"	" socks or stockings	50
2d "	" " "	25
"	" gloves	50
2d "	" "	25
"	N. C. Cassimeres	2 00
2d "	" "	1 00
"	" osnaburgs	1 00
2d "	" "	50
"	citron preserves, home made	1 00
2d "	" " "	50
"	peach " "	1 00
2d "	" " "	50
"	pear " "	1 00
2d "	" " "	50
"	tomatto " "	1 00
2d "	" " "	50
"	quince " "	1 00
2d "	" " "	50
"	other " "	1 00
"	sour pickles "	1 00
2d "	" " "	50
3d "	" " "	25
"	sweet " "	50
2d "	" " "	25
"	mangoes, "	1 00
2d "	" "	50
"	brandy peaches, "	50
2d "	" " "	25
"	syrup, "	50
2d "	" "	25
"	jelly, "	50
2d "	" "	25
"	pound cake, "	50
2d "	" " "	25
"	sponge "	50
2d "	" "	25
"	other "	50
2d "	" "	25
"	biscuit, "	50
2d "	" "	25
"	corn bread, "	50
2d "	" " "	25
	Best specimen of apples, home raised	50
2d "	" " " "	25
"	" pears, " "	50
2d "	" " " "	25
"	" peaches, " "	1 00
2d "	" " " "	50
"	" grapes, " "	50
2d "	" " " "	25
"	collection of fruits, " "	1 00
"	" flowers, " "	1 00
"	specimen of butter, not less than 3 lbs	1 00
2d "	" " " "	50
3d "	" " " "	25
"	dozen tallow candles	50
2d "	" " "	25
"	" any other	25
"	pies of any material	50
2d "	" " "	25
"	candies	50
2d "	"	25
"	" fancy	50
"	scuppernong wine, home made	50
2d "	" " "	25
"	every other kind, " " each	50
2d "	" " " "	25
"	cordials each, same price	50
"	pair turkeys	50
2d "	" "	25
"	geese	50
2d "	" "	25
"	ducks	50
2d "	"	25
"	bramah chickens	50
2d "	" "	25
"	shanghai "	50
2d "	" "	25
"	game "	50
2d "	" "	25
"	native "	50
2d "	" "	25
"	any improved chickens	50
2d "	" " "	25

☞ All meritorious articles not mentioned, will be received and properly respected; and those not deserving, even where premiums are offered, will not be responded to. In Croppings of all kinds, competitors *must* give the character of the original soil, its treatment, the culture and manures employed, or their presentations will not be considered. They will also be required to produce the Certificate of two disinterested members of the Society as to the measurement of Land, as well as the product of the same.

COMMITTEES:

On the best Farm, O. R. Kenan, J. J. Whitehead and W. R. Ward.

On Cropping, Jere Pearsall, Wm. W. Miller, A. M. Faison, R. B. Carr, Sec'y.

On Provisions, Joel Loftin, B. K. Outlaw, Jas. Shines, Wm. Williams, Sec'y.

On Specimens, Dr. N. W. Herring, Geo. McClammy, John Carr, S. Gillespie, Sec'y.

On Hogs, Wm. W. Faison, A. D. McGowen, Matthew Moore, Th. Hall, Sec'y.

On Stock Cattle, Harper Williams, D. T. Boney, Jas. B. Carr, Jas. D. Pearsall, Sec'y.

On Milch Cows, J. Q. McGowen, A. G. Hicks, Wm. E. Hill, Dickson, Carr, Sec'y.

On Stock Horses, Edward Pearsall, J. A. Bryan, B. Cooper, Jno. Hinson, Sec'y.

On Traveling Horses, G. W. Lamb, R. J. Pearsall, G. W. Middleton, K. Bryan, Sec'y.

On Manufactures, J. J. Whitehead, J. C. Mallard, T. J. Kinnair, R. Forlaw, Sec'y.

On Ladies' Work, I. B. Kelly, D. J. Morisey, A. Southerland, J. R. Hurst, Sec'y.

On Ladies' Estables, J. M. Sprunt, J. T. Rhodes, C. W. Graham, G. A. Newell, Sec'y.

On Poultry, B. Wetherington, F. Williams, B. W. Kornegay, J. E. Hussey, Sec'y.

On Contingencies, J. G. Branch, J. Gillespie, Jno. Greer, R. Brown, Sec'y.

On Arrangements, I. B. Kelly, W. B. Middleton, N. W. Herring.

On Procuring Orator, O. R. Kenan, J. J. Whitehead, W. E. Hill.

Thomas S. Kenan Marshal, with aids of his selecting.

By order of the Committee.

D. MALLARD, Sec'y.

March 7th, 1860.

THE GREAT JOB.—That job of jobs, the raising of the entire block of buildings on the north side of Lake street, from Clark to La Salle streets, is progressing rapidly.—The bildings are being undermined, and the huge timbers got under, and to some extent, the screws have been in operation. Persons unacquainted with the details of raising entire blocks of massive masonry, can form no adequate idea of the stupendous enterprise. A very short time ago, when we first read of the raising of brick and stone buildings, we were struck with amazement.—Wooden buildings were raised every day; but this getting under solid walls and raising them without shivering the superstructure into thousands of fragments, was quite another thing. We regarded it in the light of an untested and speculative theory—a bubble which would burst and end in nothingness. But, "facts are stubborn things," as the trite adage expresses it; and the fact is that ocular demonstration, the great leveler of unbelief and incredulity, has left us no possible chance for doubt. We have seen huge brick and stone edifices going right up before our eyes, several feet in the air, propelled by the power of the mighty screw. Every day in Chicago, may be witnessed this spectacle. The greater portion of the buildings in our most public streets have been raised in this manner from two to eight feet; and those which have not been raised, must sooner or later come "up to grade."—*Chicago Herald.*

DROWNED.—George C. Mendenhall, of Guilford Co., was drowned on Thursday of last week, in the Uwarrie. He was returning from Court and attempted to ford the river, not knowing its depth, and horse and man were buried in the water.—*Fayetteville Courier.*

SUPPLEMENT TO THE

Wilmington Journal.

From the Democratic Press.

Ad Valorem.

MR. EDITOR:—I propose, as time and opportunity may afford, to give, in brief articles, my views on this question, gotten up as a hobby to catch voters, on the one side, and a disposition on the other to excite prejudices against the slaveholding portion of our community—or in other words, to array the poor against the rich. I do not say that *all* who have espoused the affirmative side of the question are thus influenced, for many have been betrayed into an honest avowal in favor of *ad valorem* by the cant cry of "*equal taxation!*"—thinking this was the gist of the question. Such as these I hope to enlighten and convince of their error, while I expose the duplicity and insincerity of the others.

The ostensible purpose of this movement is to equalize taxation—*ad valorem*, they say, means according to value—and they go for *every species* of property being taxed according to its value. Very well, say I, and *no species of property is to be exempt*. If I pay $5 tax on my negro worth $1,000, you must pay 50 cents on your horse worth $100. If I pay $2 50 on my little negro worth $500, you must pay 12½ cents every year on your cow worth $25. If I pay a tax on my negroes, big and little, you must pay a tax on your hogs, sheep, calves, hens, ducks, and every other species of property, great and small, and I must do the same. If I pay a tax on my fine bedstead and luxurious bed, you must pay a valuation tax on your pine bedstead and pad of straw, or feathers, or whatever it may be—for *every* species of property is to be taxed according to value. And though each item may be small, yet, in the aggregate it will amount to a right smart tax that poor men will have to pay,—who, under the present system, are *exempt from taxation altogether*.

O! but say these sanctimonious *equal* taxation demagogues, certain property must be *exempt* from taxation; such as cooking utensils, beds for wife and children, a cow and calf, &c., whether belonging to rich or poor, and thus this will *equalize* the thing. But will it? One man's bed may be worth $100 while another's is not worth $5. One man's cow may be worth $100, while another's is worth only $10—and so on—and yet both are alike exempt. Glorious equality!

"I know the reason you oppose *ad valorem*," said a non-slaveholder to a slaveholder, the other day; "it is because you own young negroes." "Ah!"—said he, "are you there, old Truepenny? Take care, or you'll let the secret out. Is it the *negroes, only*, you are after getting taxed; and if you can get this done, the balance may go to Guinea? I do not agree to have my patriotism measured by your selfish half-bushel. You are in favor of having certain articles exempt altogether, because you will thereby be secured from taxes entirely. I am opposed to having young negroes taxed before they *produce* anything for their owners, but on the contrary, are an expense, because your theory will drive young negroes out of North Carolina, and thereby impoverish the State, and impair the value of every other species of property. I want the negroes kept here where we need them, and am opposed to any system that will make men send them off, as some will do, if you make them pay a tax upon them before they can earn their salt." More anon.

RANDOM SHOT.

Good Hit.

The following is from the Tuskegee Democrat. It is decidedly a good hit, and as such, we give it a push, and at the same time request all candidates to read reflect and reform, provided they see themselves depicted here."—Alabama paper.

SECOND CHAPTER OF THE BOOK OF CANDIDATES!

A voice came unto me saying; Arise Slungshot and go forth into the land which is called Texas, and show thyself to the people thereof, and proclaim thyself a candidate; and when thou shall come to the house of one Neagle, thou shalt treat all the people thereabouts, and set the "Swillers," on a regular "bender."

And when I reached "Jucery, behold a swell-head came to me, and his eyes were like unto two cranberries, and out of his mouth came assafœtida, and he had an empty bottle, and his nose was like a cancer.

And he said unto me: Comest thou from the land of Drug Stores, and of the city 'Jugs?' Yea, verily, I answered I did. And he said my soul thirsteth for wisdom water, and I will tarry, for the day is far spent.

Then I said unto him: Let not thy soul be troubled, for I will fill thy bottle and send thee on thy way rejoicing. Then the rum sucker's heart was made glad, and he swore he would poll two votes for me on the day of nomination.

☞ Verily, I set him down as two votes.

Notwithstanding we had taken four drinks together, he said: Art thou a Whig or Democrat? I told him that I was neither; for I was afraid to tell. Then he asked me a second time: Art thou a Fire-Eater or a Know Nothing? I told him that I was a candidate of the people.

Then he said unto me: Knowest thou the man Gooberpea, who hath a nose like a claw-hammer, and teeth like unto nail clamps, and a countenance like a wilted pumpkin, and a voice like a circular saw?

Yea, verily, I said, he hath pledged himself to support me, and lend me documents which would make some of the tribe of office seekers howl, even as Poeston howled.

And behold the rum sucker left me, and the log on which I sat rolled from under me, and I fell asleep and dreamed a dream, and behold there came an old candidate and said unto me, except ye carry a full bottle ye can in no wise be elected.

Whosoever, therefore, shall provide himself with good liquor he shall be foremost on the day of election. And whosever shall turn up his nose at a bottle, intends to vote for nobody.

Woe unto the man who shall go forth without his bottle—it were better for him that a stone jug were hanged about his neck, and that he were cast on a feather bed.

And if thy whiskey offend them suck it out, and send it to Chotaw for stagger juice; for it is better for thee to have hell's fire than ice water; whatever maketh drunk come, shall serve thee on election day.

Take heed that ye despise not these little things, for I say unto you that one man is as good as another in the eyes of the drunkard.

And when thou art asked for thy opinion, be sure that thou art mum; and make thy countenance like a sponge, which will soak up every man's smile.

Thou shall tweedle with thy tongue, and coincide with every man, and always shalt thou show a preference for the strongest candidate, who is not running for the same office as yourself.

Verily, verily, I say unto you, be always seen at church, and treat in every rum hole, and kiss every baby whose father hath a vote, and unto him that is in need, lend thy money freely. If thou shalt see a fight, take sides with both combatants, and swear that both are right. Never fail to wink at him that is green, and swear it is all right when thou art rubbed rather closely by strangers.

Be sure that thou oppose not the strongest party, and never condemn a fire-eater. Whenever thou hath a hard case to deal with, take him to a log where thou shalt sit down with him, and be sure to help him to abuse his enemies; and when thou shalt get the key to his feelings, unlock his soul and fill it up with rot-gut.—Then ☞ set him down as one! Be sure that thy friends all vote in the morning. Keep them supplied with "bust head," and they will fight and bruise each other up so that they will not be known when they come again in the evening to vote.

Now, if thou art beaten, and thy party refuse to elect thee, quit at once, and swear that it is rotten and call them Abolitionists and set the mark of the beast upon them, because they have forced thee out at "the little end of the horn."

And when I awoke, the demagogue was gone, and I crept into the doggery and finished my nap.

Yours, truly,

SLUNGSHOT.

Murder at Chapel Hill.

We learn from a private source, that a fight occurred at Chapel Hill last Saturday evening between a young man named Ford of this State and a young man named Watson of Chapel Hill, son of Jones Watson, both Students, which terminated in the death of Watson. It is said that Ford struck Watson with a loaded whip and then stabbed him; from which wounds he died Tuesday evening last. Ford has made his escape.

Raleigh Press, 22d inst.

From the National Argus.

AID FOR THE WHITE SLAVES.—The following letter should be read by those Pharisees who would like to seduce the negro from his good home for the purpose of enjoying the glorious fruits of liberty—that is starving to death in Barker or Spafford streets. The "poor white folks" are of no use to the shriekers:

Dear Sir:—I notice in a New York paper of to-day, that you have been selected "Marshall" by those of your masses who are endeavoring to obtain from capital fair wages for their labor. On that account I take the liberty of addressing you.

While the task-masters of New England, by the controlling influence of money, have so directed legislation as to wring profit from the blood and sweat of the toiling millions of the white men, they have professed the deepest solicitude for the negro of the South. No one at all familiar with the struggles between capital and labor, in all ages and all countries, but knows their heartlessness of hypocrisy. It is not any sympathy your employers have, either for the white man or the negro, that induces their hollow professions; but it is their desire that capital shall obtain political power to direct the legislation of the Federal Government, as it now does that of New England, and thus enable the few to govern the many.

Sympathizing deeply with oppressed mechanics of Massachusetts, I beg hereby to authorize you, or the Treasurer of your Association, to draw upon me, at sight, for one hundred dollars to assist in sustaining the white men and white women of the "Old Bay State" in their struggles against their oppressors.

Yours, respectfully,

(Signed) GEORGE H. MARTIN.

Philadelphia, March 1, 1860.

To Geo. A. Hawley, Esq., Haverhill, Mass.

HAVERHILL, March 3, 1860.

Dear Sir—In conformity to your request, I have drawn upon you for one hundred dollars at sight, thanking you for your liberality.

In regard to the depressed condition of the mechanics at the North, I would say, in behalf of my craft, that the time may come when capitalists can no longer control the masses.

We intend, as citizens, to assert our right, and no longer send our enemies to Congress to our friends.

Yours, with respect,

(Signed) G. A. HAWLEY,
President of the Society.

THE LADIES OF PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON, BALTIMORE AND NEW YORK.—"Burleigh," the correspondent of the Boston Journal, writing from Philadelphia, March 7, says:

"In no one thing do Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore so much disagree as in appearance of the ladies as they walk out on the daily promenade. Boston and Philadelphia are somewhat alike. The dresses of the ladies are rich but not showy. In Philadelphia the staid Quaker look abounds. The ladies are intellectual looking, but plain. They all have a pale, sallow look, as if raised in the shade; and as a body they are far from handsome. A pretty woman on the sidewalk of Chestnut street is a rare sight. But Baltimore is flooded with beautiful women. It may be in the climate—it may be from the style of dress—it may be because they—no matter what—but the ladies of Baltimore drift along Baltimore street in droves of beauty, while the decided showy and often gaudy colors worn attract attention; and this is not in one or two instances, but dozens and dozens pass you all of one style of beauty, and the eye is dazzled with the numbers.—But the ladies of New York are heterogeneous. The crowd that floats along Broadway is immense; but no two look alike—no two dress alike. The rich, the poor, the belle, the domestic, the native, the foreign, the elegant, the homely—all mingle and blend the picture, so that one only sees a vast mass of moving creatures, having no distinct form or character. In dress the New York ladies overload themselves, and the ornaments seem cumbrous and not elegant. If they wear plumes they load themselves down like an ostrich. If they put on furs, they pile them up till they seem like porters carrying home goods. If they put on jewelry, they wear it as if their husbands manufactured the article, and it was needful for them to become a stand from which it is to be displayed. The same is seen in the dwellings, where the gaudiness of the steamboat and the tinsel of the circus seem to be the standard of taste adopted. The New York ladies could learn a lesson that would be of great service to them from the ladies of Boston or Baltimore."

Population of the United States.

The population of the United States can be estimated with some exactness, in advance of the census, from its natural multiplication and its regular increase by immigration. If this increase in the past ten years has been only as rapid as in the ten years previous, our population must now be 31,510,802; and if it has been in the same proportion as that from 1790 to 1800, we have a population of 31,178,998. If this increase shall go on as it has done since 1790, our population in 1870 will be 41,915,468; in 1880, 56,349,083; in 1890, 75,852,890; in 1900, 101,838,397; and in 1959, 447,159,670.

It is interesting to compare the growth in population of the different parts of the Union. In 1790, the Mississippi valley had 205,280 inhabitants; while there were 3,708,116 on the Atlantic, and 16,431 on the Gulf of Mexico. There was not a single pioneer west of the Mississippi. In 1850, there were 117,271 inhabitants on our Pacific coast; 8,641,754 in the Mississippi valley; 12,729,759 in the eastern States; and 1,702,992 in the States east and west of the Mississippi bordering on the Gulf. In 1850, 37.2 per cent. of the population of the Union were in the Mississippi valley, 54.8 in the eastern States, and 7.3 in the South. Thus is the political power of the country centering in the Mississippi valley.

The foreign immigration in the last ten years has been more than 3,000,000. We have now a white population of about 26,500,000. The slaves number less than 4,000,000. The free negroes, numbering about 500,000, are found alike in the free and the slave States. Their increase is not rapid, but it is uniform throughout the South. In 1850, there were 265,000 of them in the South, and 196,000 in the North.

The States which have increased the most in population from 1840 to 1850, are Wisconsin, Iowa, Arkansas, Michigan, and Illinois. Those that have progressed the least in that time are Vermont, New Hampshire, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia. Of these Vermont is the slowest, and North Carolina the quickest, in increase.

The greatest increase of population, therefore, is seen in the central States, especially in the Northwest and Southwest, which are consequently, to that extent, appropriating the decreasing political power of the East.

Ten years ago we had thirty States. Now we have three more free States—California, admitted in September, 1850, and Oregon and Minnesota, in 1859—and the Territories of Utah, New Mexico, Washington, Nebraska, and Kansas, organized in the last ten years. Four other Territories are proposed: Arizona, Dacotah, Jefferson, and Nevada. Arizona, situated in the Rio Grande valley, has 100,000 square miles of territory, and 10,000 inhabitants, of whom nine tenths are Mexicans. Dacotah, lying west of Minnesota and Iowa, has an area of 65,000 square miles, and 8,000 inhabitants. But little is known of Nevada and Jefferson, except that the former lies near California, and the latter contains the famous Pike's Peak mines. The riches of Arizona consist in minerals. Dacotah has a rich soil, like the States of the Northwest. Its population increases rapidly. Before the close of 1860, the census will disclose facts that will greatly increase our national importance in the eyes of the world.—*Wash. Globe.*

PICCOLOMINI MARRIED AND SETTLED.—The last news from Europe will carry a thrill of sorrow through many a man's breast. To break the awful intelligence as gently as possible, we quote the following from a London paper:

"Piccolomini is married. She sang on Saturday week at the Crystal Palace, and then left for Dublin, where the knot was tied. The happy possessor of the fascinating singing bird is an Italian Prince, a Roman by birth, and a relative of one of the Cardinals. He does not, as in many instances, marry for the round sum realized by the vocalist, but is a man of some fortune—for Italy."

Supreme Court—Opinions.

By *Pearson*, C. J. In Hayes vs Askew, from Hertford, judgment reversed and venire de novo. Owens vs Kinsey, from Currituck affirming the judgment. Rodman vs Gaylord, from Beaufort; judgment reversed and venire de novo. N. B. Nav. Comp'y vs Commissioners of Newbern, from Craven, judgment reversed—judgments here for defendants. Town of Louisburg vs Harris, from Franklin, judgment reversed and venire de novo. Dula vs Cowles from Wilkes, judgment reversed and venire de novo. In Doe ex dem, Wellborn vs Finlay from Wilkes, affirming the judgment. Turner vs Elfird in equity, from Stanly, dismissing the bill. Steward vs Stowe, in equity, from Gaston, directing a decree for plaintiff. Suggs vs Stowe, in equity, from Gaston, decree for an account vs Stowe. Wiswall vs Potts, in equity from Beaufort, directing a decree. Emmons vs McKessons, in equity from Wake, the motion to dissolve allowed. Berry vs Sloan, in equity, from Orange, report confirmed, costs to be paid by plaintiff. Leathers vs Scott, in equity from Orange allowing the plaintiff to have an account. Poston vs Gillespie, in equity, from Rowan, directing a decree for plaintiffs. Townsend Arnold & Co., vs Moss, in equity, from Mecklenburg, decree for the smallest note. Davidson vs Hutchinson, in equity, from Mecklenburg, declaring that there is no error in the order.

By *Battle, J.* In Pridgen vs Anders from Bladen, affirming the judgment. Stricklin vs Murphy from Duplin, affirming the judgment. State vs Oscar from Rowan, declaring that there is error in the proceedings of the Superior Court. Cockerham vs Baker from Surry, affirming the judgment. Fite vs Lander from Gaston, affirming the judgment. Harrington vs McLean, in equity from Harnett, cause remanded with leave to amend. Capehart vs Mhoon, in equity, from Bertie plaintiff may have benefit on his secondary equity against administrator and his sureties. McRae vs Guion, in equity, from Robeson, reversed in part, and ordered to be certified. Thompson vs Guion, in equity, from Robeson, demurrer sustained and bill dismissed. King vs Galloway, in equity, from Brunswick, sustaining the demurrer and dismissing the bill. Williamson vs Williamson, in equity from Wilson, dismissing the petition to rehear Fuller vs Sm

READ AND CIRCULATE.

SPEECH
OF
GOV. ELLIS,

Delivered before the Democratic State Convention, in Raleigh, March 9, 1860:

MR. PRESIDENT, AND
GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION:

Your committee has communicated to me the action of the Convention, and I am here to express to you my profound obligations for the high confidence you are pleased to repose in me. A nomination for the office of Governor of the State, by this intelligent body of gentlemen, is a compliment of which any man might justly feel proud; but when it is recollected that you are the representatives of a great political party—expressing their sentiments and speaking their wishes—your action excites in me emotions of gratitude and pleasure to which I can give no adequate expression.

The cordial approval of my administration of the affairs of the State, as expressed by this Convention and by my fellow-citizens in their primary meetings, is esteemed by me as the most valuable reward of office, and, as such, shall be gratefully cherished and remembered.

And, Mr. President, I will take this occasion to acquit myself of a debt of gratitude towards my fellow-citizens of all political parties in every part of the State, by thanking them most sincerely for the generous indulgence received at their hands while in the discharge of my official duties. It is true, my action has at times been misunderstood, and occasionally misrepresented, but of these things I make no complaint, well knowing that they are almost inseparable from that rigid scrutiny to which the conduct of all public servants is rightfully subjected at the bar of public opinion.

I accept, gentlemen, your nomination, and with it the responsibilities and burthens it imposes; and I shall undertake the duties of this position with a deep and solemn conviction that they were never more vitally responsible than in the present juncture of public affairs.

Sixteen years ago, in this Hall, I participated in the first political meeting of my life, and, like this, it was a Democratic Convention; but in every other respect, how widely different the circumstances that now surrounds us! Then, we had two great national parties, each with an organization extending to every State in the Union; now, we have but one national party,—the other great political organization of the country being so exclusively sectional as not to be able to procure a single vote in one entire section of the country embracing an area of 850,000 square miles. Then, the subjects of controversy between the two parties were merely questions of domestic policy, important it is true, but not vital; now, questions affecting our liberties as a people, and, it may be, our existence as a nation, are under discussion.

Upon these questions the parties are arrayed, and the contest approaches. Upon the one side the Democratic party, buoyant with the recollection of many victories gained in the cause of the country; on the other Free-soilers, Black Republicans and Abolitionists, consolidated and combined. These, sir, are the two great contending political forces that divide the country. All others are mere political atoms, that cannot and will not be felt, except so far as they may affect the contest between the two main organizations.

Such, gentlemen, are the parties to the contest. The issue between them should be clearly understood, especially here at the South. I assert, and shall maintain it with the proofs, that this issue is, whether African slavery shall be abolished here in the States, where it now exists? Let us not be deceived upon this point.—Men may talk about our rights in the territories, but depend upon it they are not the questions now in issue. The abolition of slavery here at home is the design of our opponents. This is the bond that cements all the anti-slavery elements in one solid column against us.

What says Wm. H. Seward, above all others, the true exponent of the sentiments of the abolition party:—

> "The party of freedom, as simple and universal in its application, . . . is always and must be always ASKED, and you and I and all must be ready to answer, WHAT SHALL WE DO? It requires only to follow this single rule of action: To do everywhere and on every occasion what we can, and not to neglect or refuse to do what we can at any time, because at that precise time and on that particular occasion, we cannot do more."

Everywhere, and upon all occasions, in power and out of power, this man and his party seek, in his own language, "*complete and universal emancipation.*" Can proof be clearer or evidence more convincing?

Of the same tenor is the notorious Rochester speech of this man, delivered ten years after the sentiment quoted: "*It is an irrepressible conflict between opposing and enduring forces; and it means that the United States must and will, sooner or later, become either entirely a slaveholding nation, or entirely a free labor nation.*"—Here, sir, is the bold announcement that a state of hostilities exists between the North and the South, which shall not cease until the one party or the other be conquered, and trodden under the feet of the victor. It is a declaration of war against the South by this man and his partizans. Give them power, and it will be used in the prosecution of that war. Your army, navy, and hundreds of millions of revenue annually, and as much more as they may choose to extort from the people, will all be directed against this devoted people.

But is it perfectly certain that Seward speaks the sentiments of his party? The proof upon this point, too, is clear and conclusive. In a book of infamous notoriety, which has received the full and complete approval of the Black Republican party, and is now circulated by them as a campaign document, is this sentiment, among others, equally treasonable: "*Our purpose is as firmly fixed as the eternal pillars of Heaven. We have determined to abolish slavery, and so help us God abolish it we will.*"

A Senator of the Empire State of the Union, under his own hand, endorses this book, after a careful perusal; a Governor of the same State contributes $100 towards its circulation here among the best customers of his people. This shame, brought upon the Empire State by unworthy sons and faithless public officers, is destined, I trust, to be gloriously wiped out by the Democracy in the coming contest, when the land of Silas Wright will once more stand proudly forth among the States of the Union, without a spot or a stain upon her escutcheon.

Is further proof wanted of the designs of these men? Does the tragedy of Harper's Ferry teach us nothing? when traitors and assassins found men to lament their failure and mourn their discomfiture; when the graves of executed felons drew forth copious tears, as though one distinguished for patriotic service to the country had fallen!

But the apologists of this man Seward and his followers boast that we have Constitutional guaranties that will protect our property, even though he or one of his associates be elected President, and the Abolitionists placed in power. What, the Constitution stand in the way of the Abolitionists! What says this same Mr. Seward on that point? Hear his admonitions to some of his more innocent followers, who really thought, in the simplicity of their hearts, that the Constitution of the United States did possess some binding force:—"*Correct your own error that slavery has any Constitutional guaranty which may not be released and ought not to be relinquished.*" Think you that the Constitution would bind the conscience of a man entertaining such sentiments? Does not all the world know, too, that one of the cardinal articles of the Abolition creed is, that there is a law higher than the Constitution which claims their first allegiance? Have not more than a dozen States, where these now predominate, adopted laws nullifying an important clause of the Constitution? Can we hope that men will respect our rights of property, who incite, aid and abet the murderers of our citizens? Expect assassins to keep faith, or traitors to observe oaths? Let us not be deceived, my fellow citizens, in a matter so nearly affecting our personal security and most sacred rights.

But how, it is asked, will these men carry out their Abolition designs, if placed in power? Let their own great leader answer: "By doing everywhere, and on every occasion, what we can." Fraud and force would be their favorite means. Secret encouragement and open aid to assassins like John Brown, with an assurance of protection in case of failure—just such protection, except on a larger scale, as the Black Republican Governor of Iowa gave to one of the Harper's Ferry conspirators. What has been done, may be done again. Money and arms have already been plentifully contributed, as we know, to this purpose. Men in high places aided the treasonable enterprises of John Brown. Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, admits—not, however, until the fact was proved by other testimony—that he knew that John Brown entertained lawless and treasonable designs against the Southern States, and though disapproving, yet he concealed it from the country.—This, gentlemen, is the case of a man who comes to you and tells you he intends to murder your neighbor at the hour of midnight, when asleep in his bed, and to despoil him of his property. Could you justify yourselves before your own consciences and your God, by simply telling the assassin it is wrong, and failing to warn your neighbor of the impending danger? How much more innocent is the conduct of such a man than that of the murderer himself? Yet such is the conduct of Senator Wilson.

Senator Seward was an accessory before the fact to the transaction, and, as such, could be convicted, upon the testimony of his accomplice, before any fair-minded and honest jury in Christendom. Just such testimony has sent many a man to the gallows here in North Carolina. Forbes acquainted him with the "whole matter in all its bearings," as he says; yet he concealed it. A senator of the United States, sworn to support the Constitution of his country, harbors in the secret recesses of his bosom a plot of treason against that country, and of murder against its citizens! Yet, this is the man whom the Black Republicans would make President. With his hands reeking in the blood of murdered citizens, and the dark stains of perjury thick upon him, they would place him in the chair of Washington, and clothe him with the mantle of the immortal Father of his Country.

This shame, my fellow-citizens, must never come upon the country. No, never, never. This bold, bad man, with his partizans, must be beaten down and crushed out, and the Democratic party can and must do it.—Keeping our eyes steadily fixed upon the true issue involved—whether slavery is to be abolished here in the South,—and animated by a full sense of the danger that threatens the country, we will go into the battle under the flag of the Constitution and the Union—a flag that has never yet sustained dishonor or defeat at the hands of any foe—and depend upon it our victory will be as complete and as brilliant as our cause is just and righteous.

But in this vital struggle, we, strangely enough, meet with obstacles here at home. Our opponents here affect to doubt the soundness of Northern Democrats, our allies, on the slavery question. I should be most reluctant to believe this charge to be true: for then, indeed, would the last hope of this country have deserted her.—No, sir, it is not true. If there are any men who deserve praise above others for remaining faithful to the Constitution of the country, they are the noble Democracy of the Northern States. With no pecuniary interest involved,—with no rights of property at stake—without even the greetings of popular applause to reward them,—surrounded by adversaries on all sides, they manfully maintain the unequal contest; against detraction and abuse—against fanaticism in all its fierce and fearful forms, they bravely fight the battle of the Constitution and the Union. We, the Democrats of North-Carolina, greet them this day, before the world, as worthy allies in a great cause.

Allow me, Mr. President, to call your attention to a practical illustration of the difference between a Northern Democrat and a black Republican. Gov. Packer, of Pennsylvania, surrendered one of the Harper's Ferry traitors, promptly, upon the demand of the Governor of Virginia. He is a Democrat. Gov. Kirkwook, of Iowa, refused to surrender, upon demand, one of the same conspirators, but gave him shelter and protection. He is a black Republican. The one obeyed his oath of office as an honest man, the other perjured himself before his country and his God. This, then, is the wide difference between a Northern Democrat and an abolitionist. And he who professes not to see it, in the face of evidence so plain, should not complain, if he himself incurs the suspicion of an obtruseness of vision upon this slavery question.

Another prediction of our opponents here is, that we will differ and divide in the Charleston convention, and thus be shorn of our power to defeat the abolitionists; the last thing in the world we intend to do. Differ, we often do, but divide never. The word divide is not to be found in all the great dictionary of the Democratic language. It only occurs here and there in some fugitive productions that have no rank among the standard works of our political literature. Our opponents seem utterly unable to comprehend the nature of our political organization; we are a party based upon principle, and have no power to divide.

And, gentlemen of the Opposition, let me say to you here, now, that those of you who build your hopes of preferment upon expected divisions in the Democratic party, have a long and lonely road to travel before reaching your destination.

Why divide? Oh! it is said we differ about certain questions out in the territories. True it is we differ as to the proper construction of a law of Congress. And we have agreed in that law itself to submit that question of difference to the determination of the Supreme Court; a tribunal erected by the Constitution expressly to perform such duties. No true Democrat fears to submit any mere legal question, as this is, to the decision of the Supreme Court, and no true Democrat can refuse to enforce its decisions when made; and that, too, with all the powers of the government, whenever their exercise may become necessary to this end. He who would resist or evade such decisions is not only a bad Democrat, but a dangerous citizen. No, gentlemen, there will be no division at Charleston.

The peace of the country requires the Black Republican party to be overthrown, and there is no political organization that can do it but the Democratic party.—The country, then, demands the united services of all Democrats, and depend upon it, as ever heretofore, it will have them. Wherever, throughout our broad domain, waves the flag of the Republic, there will be seen Democrats shoulder to shoulder, resisting in solid column the reckless assailants who would tear down and desecrate this emblem of our national liberties.

Yet, in view of the plain facts of our situation, an effort is being made to organize another political power, which effort, it must be confessed, borders rather on the ludicrous, considering the very serious nature of the subject. A few respectable gentlemen, who in times past held high offices in the government; politicians of a former generation, nearly all of whom long years since having selected an involuntary retirement into the "bosoms of their families," where only, it is said, true contentment is to be found, assemble in the City of Washington, and gravely undertake to set up and knock down political organizations just as boys toss about their jack straws.

It may be that these gentlemen were not animated by a desire for office, yet, when we look at their acts, we can scarcely resist the suspicion that they at least still have pleasant recollections of the times when the robes of high office encircled them. Doubtless when assembled in conclave in the Federal City—the theatre of their former grandeur—and looking each other in the face, they thought of the past and all its glories—the halcyon days that were no more, and indulged in the reveries of the poet:

> "Sweet memory, wafted by thy gentle gale,
> Oft up the stream of time I turn my sail
> To view the fairy haunts of long lost hours,
> Blest with far greener shades, far fresher flowers."

But, it is said, actions speak louder than words; let them speak in this case. These venerable gentlemen and ancient politicians, in a lengthy address of much sound and little substance, bearing the charmed date of the 22d February—of course they meant no appeal to popular prejudices—seriously propose to their followers throughout the country to send up to their national Convention two nominees for the Presidency from each State. Great Heavens! a party with sixty-six candidates for the Presidency! and that, too, a young party! aye, a small select party!—and yet these are the men who modestly charge the Democrats with a love of office! Now, gentlemen, mark the sequence of events!—No sooner had this association adjourned than its members fly off into the States with the lightning speed of the railway, and bravely commence the work of—what? Of nominating each other for the Presidency! Already they have conferred this honor upon numbers of their body, and the others are doubtless anxiously awaiting their turn. It seems to be a sort of Mutual Admiration Society, entertaining rather a better opinion of themselves than of other men. They say that they are anxious to save the country—aye, so exceedingly anxious that they are unwilling to trust any one else to be its saviour, except one of their own number; upon the principle, I suppose, that when a man wants a thing well done he must do it himself.

It is a sort of political lottery that has no parallel in all the bogus lotteries that infest the land. Even the great gift lottery itself, of which we have heard so much, pales before the brilliancy of this new scheme. I should be glad to find the mathematician so proficient in his science as to calculate the chances of one of these State nominees for the Presidency. In the first place, the "Wheel of Fortune" that turns out the nominee contains sixty-five blanks and one prize. Sixty-five chances against one for the nomination. And then the "Wheel of Fortune" that turns out the President contains, as nearly as I can estimate in figures, about sixty-five millions of blanks and no prize at all. This, sir, is the grand Presidential juggle of the "United, Consolidated, Constitutional, National, Union Party!" It presents one merit, at least—the tickets are cheap; the State nominations cost but little. Call you this a party that is to meet and overwhelm the hosts of Black Republicanism?—this little junta of antiquated politicians. No, sir, it is not a party, not even the fraction of a party; it is a joint stock company of President seekers, nothing more, nothing less. This very proposition is an insult to the American people. They propose to re-enact the miserable farce of 1856, when Mr. Fillmore was run as a third man, and got just one small State in the Union, and that by brow-beating and skull-breaking, and he the strongest man among them.

But suppose they get one State out of the thirty-three, an event scarcely within the range of possibilities,—does not every one know it will be taking just that much from the strength of the opponents of the abolitionists? This is a party that can certainly do no good, and may do some harm. The people of this country should be aware of a party that possesses only the power of doing harm.

In conjunction and in unison with the operations of the Joint Stock Company at Washington, were the transactions of the late Opposition Convention in this State. The *Opposition* Convention it is called, and surely it richly merits the name. It presents a collection of opposites, contrarieties, antagonisms and contradictions, not to be found elsewhere, in all the uncertain annals of politics and politicians. They resolve in favor of a system of *ad valorem* taxation, and select a gentleman to advocate the measure before the people, who, but a few months since, in his solemn and sworn capacity as a legislator, recorded the convictions of his judgment against it. They propose a Convention to alter the organic law, and nominate a candidate to go before the people and say that it is RIGHT, who, but a few short months since, said, under oath, that it is *wrong*. They place Mr. Pool, of 1860, in direct opposition and hostility to Mr. Pool, of 1859. They resolve warmly in favor of works of internal improvement, and to prove their sincerity to the Western people, select a gentleman to advocate them before the people, whose first political success was a triumph over a Democrat because he had supported and given existence and life to these very measures,—a gentleman who has voted against every Railroad, in some form, now in course of construction, and who never voted for, talked for, or worked for, any Railroad that ever has been built in North Carolina, or, in my opinion, that ever will be built.

Conduct so extraordinary as this, may seem inexplicable at the first glance; but it has its explanation and I feel bound, in justice to my Opposition friends, who are now absent, to give it. You will recollect that they passed a similar resolution in 1854, in favor of Railroads, and the distinguished General who led their forces in that contest, promised the people beyond the Blue Ridge that he would "*bore a hole*" through that mountain, should it cost "*ten millions of dollars.*" Now, it so happened, "in the fullness of time," that that redoubtable General was placed in a situation to "bore" that long-promised "hole." The augur was placed in his hands, and he was requested to "bore," according to contract, but bore he would not—no, not one inch. From that day to this, those shrewd mountaineers have somewhat distrusted platforms and politicians upon this subject. And now, in order to reassure them, to satisfy them fully and entirely that they are in earnest, and mean to carry out, without fail and without doubt, their promises to construct Railroads, our opponents have selected a gentleman to execute these works whose whole life has been at war with them, and whose whole political course has been one of unmitigated and undbending opposition to them. But, despair not, ye long-suffering men beyond the mountains! This paradox is explained upon the principle that the Opposition party of North Carolina, like dreams, "go by contraries."

In the fourth resolution of the series adopted by this Convention, they magnanimously admit that the adopted citizen is entitled to protection, like the native; and they take the poor foreigner into their especial care and keeping, and, strangely enough, select as his guardian and protector a third degree Know Nothing. Verily, gentlemen, this is, as the lawyers would say, "*quasi agnum, committere lupo, ad devorandum.*"

Really, Mr. President, the Opposition seem to be more opposed to the political acts of their own candidate than to those of the Democrats. It is certain that upon two of the four planks in their platform referred to, the Democrats have always stood; and it is equally certain, that upon neither one of them has their own candidate ever stood. No, not for one solitary moment of his whole life up to the time of the meeting of their convention.

Again: in their most important resolution our opponents term themselves, with a self-satisfied air of superior excellence the "*Conservative*" party; and in the self same moment lay hands upon the very pillars of our Constitution, and would shake that venerated fabric to its basis. They charge the Democrats with having, to use their own language, "*annulled long established compromises between the conflicting interests of different sections, broken down the great landmarks of policy erected by our fathers,*" &c. And, in the face of this broad charge, without a blush and without shame, they themselves propose to 'annul' a most solemn compromise here at home, and to 'break down' the "landmarks of policy erected by *our* fathers," "to reconcile conflicting interests of different sections," and to bring peace and contentment to our people. They propose to abrogate a solemn covenant between the East and the West, made and entered into by the most illustrious names that adorn our history on the part and in behalf of the whole people of North-Carolina, and ratified and confirmed by that people. To this covenant Macon, Gaston, Toomer, Fisher, Owen, Spaight, Wilson and Meares, among the dead, and Branch, Morehead, Swain, Rayner, Barringer, Edwards, Outlaw, Biggs, Gaither, Graves and others, of the living, were the high contracting parties.

The author and advocate of this proposition to violate a solemn covenant, (Mr. Badger) says:—"I would have opposed it before the compromise of the amended Constitution of 1835 had been violated by the Democratic party, in passing the bill for free suffrage in the Senate of the State. We were all bound by that compromise; but when violated on the one part it became invalid on the other," &c. So, the gentleman seems to have thought his position required an explanation. Most certainly it did, and I am nothing loath to say, a much better one than he has given. Without admitting his facts, the conclusion to which he arrived is neither good law nor sound morals. The violation of one stipulation in a covenant is not an abrogation of all others. If a man bind himself in a bond to perform a certain labor, and to pay, also, a sum of money, his failure to perform the labor is no release of his obligation to pay the money. If the free suffrage Act was wrong, which I do not admit, it is no justification for the perpetration of another wrong. Sir, from the day that the Creator himself made a covenant with Moses and Israel, in the wilderness of Sinai, covenants have been most sacredly revered by all Christian people; and surely none can be of a more solemn character, and more binding force, than one made among the members of a great political community, to prevent internal discord and to secure domestic peace.

I view this compromise in our Constitution from a stand point higher than any mere party ground. The owners of slave property have the same right to claim that it be observed as to ask that those in the Constitution of the United States in their favor, be not broken. The same reasoning sustains both. If the one falls, upon what ground shall we uphold the other? By my voice, at least, it shall not fall. Come what will, I shall stand by it; and if, as predicted by my opponents, I go down in the contest, I will, at all events have the consolation of knowing that I fall in the defence of the Constitution of my country,—that Temple of Liberty under whose protecting arches three generations of contended and happy men have lived, and prospered, and enjoyed a civil liberty without a parrallel in the annals of free peoples. A more honorable political grave I could not expect, and certainly do not desire.

But, sir, let me return to the contradictions of our opponents, as the catalogue is not yet exhausted. They highly commend and justly too, their members in Congress for voting for a Democrat to beat a Black Republican, yet they refuse to do the same thing themselves, out of Congress. They say to their members, you did right to vote for a Democrat to defeat an Abolitionist; it was a noble, self-sacrificing act, an offering of patriotism on the altar of country, induced by a love of the Constitution and the Union, but for the life of us we can't do the same thing ourselves. We can't march up to that point of patriotic sacrifice for the country, although we do "march to the music of the Union."

The proposition is a plain one, and admits of no alternative. If it was important to defeat a black Republican Speaker, it is still more important to defeat a black Republican President. If the Opposition members of Congress did right, then the Opposition members of this Convention did wrong—a conclusion from which there is no escape. I am reminded, Mr. President, by this resolution of thanks, that our Opposition Convention adjourned without finishing up their business. Yes, sir, carefully as was their platform gotten up, and lengthy as is their series of resolves, there occurs in their proceedings an important omission to which I will advert. After adopting the resolution of thanks to their members of Congress, it certainly became their duty and hence a part of their business to pass also a resolution of thanks to the Hon. John Kerr, Daniel M. Barringer, James W. Osborne and a host of other good and true Whigs, who from a sense of public duty voted for Mr. Buchanan to defeat a black Republican for President. This, sir, is a part of the unfinished business of the Grand Council which ought certainly to be performed, and that speedily by the Subordinate Lodges throughout the State.

Perhaps, Mr. President, the most melancholy spectacle, in all the proceeding of our opponents, is that exhibited in the persons of two grave and venerable Ex-Senators coming forward to illustrate the consistency of long lives spent in the advocacy of specific taxes, and those, too, of a protective character, by speaking for and voting for a rigid, unbending and uniform rule of *ad valorems*—a tax upon all things of one uniform per centage on the value. Of course they were animated by no desire for office,—no not they, the Democrats only are the office seekers,—they were impelled to this step, doubtless, merely by a desire to unburthen the conscience of the conviction of a great political error, and to set right the younger generation of men, whom, all their life long, they had led wrong,—a sort of death bed repentance, as it were.

One of these gentlemen, formerly an unsuccessful candidate for the Vice Presidency and now seeking the honors of martyrdom in the Presidential field, is himself the father of that principle of discriminating against luxuries in favor of articles of necessity that pervades our entire revenue system. This offspring was born of his message of 1846, in which he asked the Legislature to augment the revenue, by taxing "pleasure carriages, gold watches," and "other articles of *luxury*." Now he comes forward to destroy this work of his own creation

He says now, that the land of the hard working man, upon which he makes a subsistance for his family, the growing citizens of the State, should be taxed just as high as the gold and silver plate that decorates the abodes of the luxurious; that the plough horse that tills the crop of the man who eats his bread "in the sweat of his face," shall be taxed as much as the racer of the man of pleasure; that the pleasure carriage and the road wagon; the billiard table and the threshing machine; the pack of gambler's cards and the family bible; the spirits that make drunk the inebriate and the medicine administered to the sick, shall be taxed alike under one equal horizontal and unbending rule of *ad valorem*. Sir he stands not only in opposition to his own former actions, but in opposition to the lessons taught mankind by all nations in the past history of the world. For this assertion I plant myself upon the undoubted truths of all history. There never was, never will be, and never can be, a people governed by such a system of taxation as these two distinguished ex-Senators now propose for us here in North Carolina. This, sir, is the fruit of a most sudden conversion from extreme error in the opposite direction, not an unfrequent result attending over-sudden conversions in one's political or religious faith. It is an awkward attempt at imitating the *ad valorem* taxation as advocated by the Democratic party.

The Tariff Act of 1846 will show the striking difference between Democratic and Opposition *ad valorem* taxation. That act classifies all imports, taxing each class *ad valorem*, but discriminating as between the classes, and contains a free list upon which there is no tax. For instance, brandies, spirits, &c., in class No. 1, are taxed one hundred per cent. on their value, while plaster paris and other fertilizers, &c., in class 8, are taxed but five per cent. on the value; and tea and coffee, in class No. 9, are not taxed at all. Such is the nature of a Democratic *ad valorem* tax, adjusted with a due regard to the interests of the people. But our opponents in their sudden conversion to the *ad valorem* principle, rush into extremes and would send the tax-gatherer into every house, with inquisitorial powers, exacting with a relentless hand, a tax upon every species of property great and small; every thing that we eat, drink and wear, from the time we come into the world until we go out of it, from the cradle to the grave,—making no discrimination between necessaries and luxuries—those things that are essential to the support of life and such as lead to vice and idleness.

Such, sir, is this *ad valorem* platform of our opponents, erected by Senatorial wisdom, and upon which they have planted themselves in fancied security. But they will desert it. Before the summer's sun stands erect in the heavens every mother's son of them will scamper from it as rats flee a burning barn.

But, gentlemen, the crowning contradiction exhibited by this Convention, is yet to be named. Though nine-tenths, at least, of its members were Americans, they nominate as their first choice for the Presidency a gentleman who always carefully disavowed any connection with the Order. His public communications of a year or two past, invariably contained one unostentatious little expression, somewhat parenthetically thrown in, as if merely to adorn a sentence—"Though not a member of the Order." Modest as this expression appeared at the time, it was big with meaning, and like seed sown upon good ground, was expected some day to "bring forth fruit." To the Americans it said, "you go forward, and if you get your fingers burnt in this political experiment, then, I am not a member of the Order; but, if you succeed, I am with you, because of the old Whig bond of sympathy between us." And to the leaders of the American party it said, "heads I win, tails you lose," and so indeed, it has come to pass. Where were these leaders when this nomination was made? And above all, he the most gallant and the most eloquent, whose clarion voice led their columns to the charge, rallied them in the repulse, and when defeat came cheered their drooping spirits in their disastrous retreat, and when exposed to the cold and pitiless storms of adversity—and cold and pitiless they were indeed—still manfully proclaimed to the world, "I am a member of the Order." All superseded for one who always said, and now, doubtless greatly rejoices, that he never was a member of the Order. Alas, gentlemen, what a sad forgetfulness of their own great watchword, "put none but Americans on guard to-night!"

Such, sir, are some of the inconsistencies and contradictions of the late Opposition Convention. But in one particular they were consistent with all their former conduct; and as consistency is said to be a jewel, it is but right and proper that this their jewel should be allowed to shine forth in its own resplendent brilliancy—a sort of lone star in their political firmament. In their proceedings and speeches they appropriate the choicest epithets of abuse that our language affords to the Democratic party; but not one harsh saying have they for the black Republicans. They charge the Democrats with the most heinous crimes and misdemeanors, yet not even a "soft impeachment" of the Abolitionists is to be heard from them; and in this, sir, at least, they are consistent with themselves.

Among their charges against the Democrats, is one of grave import. They charge that we have caused the present agitation throughout the country, and brought discord among a quiet and contented people, by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise line. When the orators of the Convention hurled this blow at the Democracy, there was a gentleman of their own number, who, doubtless, with no little trepidation dodged, lest it might fall upon his own head. A very prominent ex-Senator among them, spoke for and voted for the repeal of this lamented Missouri line. A fact beyond all controversy, however, sily it may comport with that other fact that the same gentleman penned that charge in their bill of indictment, that the Democrats had "*annulled long established compromises between conflicting interests,*" &c.

Sir, there is a plain fact to which the attention of the country should be called. Our opponents say, the Democratic party must be put down. So says Wm. H. Seward. In his Rochester speech, he says: "*The Democratic party must be permanently dislodged from the government. The reason is, that the Democratic party is inextricably committed to the designs of the slaveholders.*"

It matters nothing as to the motives of men who are working to accomplish the same end. And if this end be accomplished; if the Democratic party does go down, does not the whole world know that upon its ruins will be established the abolition party?

Such, Mr. President, is this party of opposites. But, their opposition will prove unavailing. The minds of the people cannot be diverted from the true issue before the country. The safety of our property, and the repose of the republic, depend upon the result. Greater incentives to united and harmonious action could not be presented to the minds of freemen. They will produce their results. They will arouse that love of country inherent in the American heart, and which is never found wanting when that country is endangered. Personal rivalries and party differences will alike disappear, as the fight thickens and the danger approaches. The acts of the politician will then lose their charm, and the people—Opposition and Democratic—will stand together in serried ranks under the banner of the Constitution and the Union. Be of good cheer, my fellow-citizens, the battle is for the country and not for party; and as the object for which we fight is great, our victory will be glorious.

MR. HUNTER THE CHOICE OF VIRGINIA.—At the recent Virginia State Convention, though the Wise leaders claimed that they had the representative of a majority of the aggregate party vote in the State, it was very clear that Mr. Hunter had a majority of the several electoral districts. The latter majority—not the former—controls the vote of the State at Charleston, as each electoral district will send delegates to vote its own sentiments. We are further satisfied that the effort of the Wise leaders to get a snap judgment (in the Convention) against Mr. Hunter, will have the effect of so arousing the advocates of his nomination who are really in a large majority in, we believe all but four districts in the State, as that Virginia will send to Charleston a delegation quite three-fourths of which will be in his favor—the majority, it will be recollected, controlling the vote of the whole—according to Virginia's custom in Democratic National Conventions.—*Wash. Star.*

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of William D. Shipman, as United States district judge for Connecticut, in place of Judge Ingersoll, deceased.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM,
ADOPTED BY THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION, HELD AT RALEIGH ON THE 9TH OF MARCH, 1860.

1. *Resolved*, That we cordially approve and re-affirm the resolutions of the Democratic National Convention which assembled at Cincinnati in June, 1856.

2. *Resolved*, That neither Congress nor a Territorial Legislature, whether by direct legislation, or legislation of an indirect and unfriendly character, possesses the power to annul or impair the constitutional rights of any citizen of the United States to take his slave property into the common Territories, and there hold and enjoy the same while the territorial condition remains.

3. *Resolved*, That we regard the distribution of the public lands or their proceeds, the enactment of homestead bills, or any other mode of disposing of the public domain, without equivalent, as unconstitutional, anti-democratic, and impolitic.

4. *Resolved*, That the threatening aspect of our national affairs, jeopardizing not only the rights and interests of the South, but the perpetuity of the Constitution and the Union, demands that all national men in every section should stand together as a unit in opposition to the aggressive and unprincipled organization known as the black Republican party.

5. *Resolved*, That the only hope of securing the requisite unity of action in defence of constitutional rights depends upon the success of the Democratic party, and that all organizations in this State or elsewhere, with the view of impairing that unity, or casting imputation upon *the* great conservative party of the country, is calculated to give aid and comfort to the enemies of the Constitution, and thereby gravely imperil the very existence of the government itself.

6. *Resolved*, That while we make no threat, and throw out no menace, we solemnly declare that the people of this State will resist aggression upon their Constitutional rights whenever the emergency arises.

7. *Resolved*, That the recent invasion of the soil of our sister State of Virginia, by a band of armed traitors, was the legitimate result of the principles and teachings of the black Republican party, and the triumph of that party would be followed by continued bloody raids of like character upon all the border Southern States; that such collisions, even if unattended by the present exasperating causes of alienation, would alone destroy that fraternal feeling between the sections, without which the Union cannot endure.

8. *Resolved*, That the course of our Democratic Representatives in the present Congress of the United States meets with our warmest approval, and that the manly and patriotic action of those national Democrats from the non-slaveholding States who have so nobly co-operated and continue to co-operate with them, demands a cordial and heartfelt recognition at our hands.

9. *Resolved*, That having the fullest confidence in the patriotism and ability of the national Democratic Convention to assemble in Charleston on the 23d of April next, we hereby pledge ourselves to give to the nominees of that convention a zealous and unwavering support.

10. *Resolved*, That James Buchanan, President of the United States, deserves the thanks of the South and of the whole country for the broad constitutional policy which has characterized the course of his administration.

11. *Resolved*, That we are opposed to disturbing any of the sectional compromises of our Constitution, State or National, and that we especially deprecate the introduction, at this time, by the Opposition party of North Carolina into our State politics of a question of constitutional amendment affecting the basis upon which our revenue is raised, believing it to be premature, impolitic, dangerous and unjust; at the same time we deem it the duty of the Legislature, when passing acts for the raising of revenue, so to adjust taxation as to bear as equally as practicable within the limits of the Constitution, upon the various interests and classes of property in all sections of the State.

12. *Resolved*, That we are anxious to see the different sections of the State fostered and developed, and to that end believe that such aid should be given towards the forwarding to completion of the works of internal improvement already begun, and the construction of such others as may be deemed expedient, as the credit of the State and the means of her citizens may permit, without injuriously affecting the one or imposing to onerous burdens on the other.

Resolved, That the course of Gov. Ellis has been such as to confirm and increase the confidence reposed in him, to reflect honor upon himself, and to promote the best interests of the entire State; and that with the fullest confidence in his triumphant re election, we again present to the people of North Carolina, as the Democratic candidate for Governor, JOHN W. ELLIS, of Rowan, a gentleman and a patriot, a statesman fully tried and never found wanting.

Ad Valorem.

Tired of defeat, anxious for power, and despairing of success by fair and legitimate discussion of the principles and measures to which they have hitherto professed to be devoted, the nameless, hopeless, reckless opposition of our State seem bent on rule, even if ruin follow in its wake.

After for years pretending to deplore the sectional phase assumed by *national* politics, and to deprecate the dangers and difficulties thus produced; after denouncing the democratic party as the sole active cause of the sectional divisions in the Union—accusing them of fanning the flames of discord for the purpose of making for themselves political capital, and then for this uncommitted crime, exhausting their whole vocabulary of vituperation and abuse upon them, we find the opposition now attempting to bring about exactly the same unhappy condition of affairs in State politics, and evidently with the very same criminal and mercenary motive which they have heretofore falsely charged upon the only pure and national party in the country.

They have in their late convention at Raleigh, put forth a platform, which however flimsy it may be in other respects, has for its aim, tendency and effect the enkindling of the most combustible element in our midst, and the stirring up of a most fearful conflict in our commonwealth. It seeks by means of a slavery question to array the West against the East, and with the delusive hopes to arouse the poor man to war upon the rich, and him who has no slaves upon the slaveholder. And thus at the expense of the public peace, by the highhanded violation of our vested rights, by the utter subversion of the first principles of the government established by our fathers, by appealing to the most sordid and unworthy feelings of our Western brethren, by breaking the most important legislative compromises of our history, does this shameless opposition seek to foist itself into public favor and overthrow the last and the *only efficient* friend of our national Union. Now, no matter what may be the intrinsic merits of the proposed change in the Constitution—no matter if the *ad valorem* system of taxation, considered as a mere question of abstract policy, were perfectly just and equal, the present state of the public mind in the South precludes the possibility of its agitation without engendering a bitter strife between the different classes and sections of the State.

The slave interest has been goaded by injustice to well nigh a jealous frenzy; for the last thirty years it has had to battle with the fanaticism of the North—it has been and is still being driven from the outposts—the frontier States.—*Fay. Carolinian.*

A Black Republican Leader.

At the "Republican" Convention at Worcester, Mass., on Wednesday, to choose delegates at large to the Chicago Convention of that party, the whole number of votes was 774; necessary to a choice 388, John A. Andrew, of Boston, had 769 votes—all but five.—Mr. Andrew presided at the meeting held in the Tremont Temple, Sunday evening, Nov. 20, in "aid of the family of John Brown." In his opening speech he said:

"I pause not now to consider, because it is wholly outside of the duty or the thought of this assembly to-night, whether the enterprise of John Brown and his associates in Virginia, was wise or foolish, right or wrong. I only know that, whether the enterprise itself was one or the other, John Brown himself is right.—(Applause.) I sympathise with the man, I sympathise with the idea, because I sympathise with and believe in the eternal right. Those who are dependent upon him and his sons, and his associates in the battle at Harper's Ferry, *have a right to call upon us*, who have professed to believe, or who have in any matter or measure taught, the doctrine of the rights of man as applied to the colored slaves of the South, *to stand by them* in their bereavement, whether those husbands, and fathers, and brothers, were right or wrong."

Such is the recorded opinion of a leader of the Republican party, of John Brown and his doings. He is the favorite candidate of the party in Mass., as no other person received near such a vote in the Convention.—According to report he is to be the next Republican candidate for governor of that State.

HENRY WINTER DAVIS.—The *Christian Banner*, a Baptist paper published at Fredericksburg, Va., thus comments on the vote of Henry Winter Davis to make Mr. Pennington Speaker.

"There is no peaceful locality for a traitor. Execrated by Heaven, scorned by earth, hissed by hell's deepest damned, with legions of loathing vipers forever knawing at the fountain of vitality, he is sent adrift through immeasurable space, continually lashed with a thousand scorpion thongs, while his awful wailings rend the air "My punishment is greater than I can bear."

Southern Trade.—A list of about one hundred and eighty failures in the shoe trade within the last six months *shows the name of only one manufacturer engaged in the southern trade.*"

We take the above from the Hartford Evening Press *italics* and all. The legitimate inference from it is, that the Southern trade must have been very good, profitable and sure pay.

[*Hartford Times.*

THE PURCHASE OF CUBA.—We learn from a satisfactory source in Paris that the French government were advised that Spain has agreed to sell Cuba to the United States. Everything was arranged except the *price*, about which there was some little difference of opinion.
N. Y. Courier.

SPICY.—The following passage at arms has taken place between the Petersburg (Va.) Press (Dem.,) and *Intelligencer*, (K. N.):

"Democracy survives!"—*Press.*

So does the devil.—*Intelligencer.*

And as both are now fairly in the field for the next campaign, "choose ye whom ye will serve!"—*Press.*

The New Jersey Legislature has passed a law which, if pronounced constitutional by the courts, will do away with the monopoly so long enjoyed by the Cadmen & Amboy Railroad Company, by giving rise to competing lines of railroad between New York and Pennsylvania.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.
The New York Delegation to Charleston.

The recent demonstrations of the Wood party at Syracuse in the choice of a full contesting delegation to the Democratic National Convention, to be held in Charleston in April next, has attracted more attention abroad, where the facts are not fully understood, than properly att